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WEDNESDAY TENNIS RESULTS

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## U.S. Ties Arms Cut, ABM Pact

### Soviet Jets Are Told To Take Down Radar in Siberia

By Paul Lewis

**GENEVA**—The Reagan administration threatened Wednesday to declare the Soviet Union in "imminent breach" of the 1972 treaty if the side's anti-missile jets could not be taken down.

The administration also said it would not conclude further arms agreements with the Soviet Union until the radar station had been taken down.

It warned that it was reserving "all its rights" to repudiate the treaty unless Moscow agreed to dismantle a radar station it is building near Krasnoyarsk.

These threats were contained in a statement issued after a special round of talks held every five years between the United States and the Soviet Union to discuss how the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was working.

The Soviet Union did not make any immediate comment. The chief Soviet delegate at the conference, Viktor P. Karyov, scheduled a press conference for Thursday.

This was the third ABM review conference, and the American delegation was led by William F. Burns, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The statement said the United States had told the Soviet Union that the phased array radar near the "assoyarsk" constituted "a significant violation" of the treaty because it could be part of a nationwide anti-ballistic missile defense system, which is prohibited under the 1972 accord.

Such a development would give the Soviet Union the capability to intercept incoming U.S. missiles and "erode" the credibility of the U.S. nuclear deterrent, the statement said.

The statement went on to say that the Reagan administration would now consider declaring the Soviet Union in "material breach" of the treaty, since Moscow was not prepared to satisfy U.S. concerns over the radar station during the week-long review conference.

The statement said the U.S. delegation had made it clear to the Soviet Union during the talks that the continued existence of the station made it "impossible" to conclude any further arms agreements in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks or defense space areas.

The United States acknowledged that the Soviet Union had slowed down work on the radar station and might even have frozen all construction.

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## 20 Are Killed in 2 Airline Crashes

A Chinese Trident jetliner being lifted from Kowloon Bay on Wednesday after it skidded into the water just after landing in Hong Kong. Seven persons were killed, but most of the 89 aboard were unharmed. Below is a Delta Air Lines Boeing 727 that crashed while taking off at the Dallas-Fort Worth airport. Thirteen persons were killed, but 94 on the jet survived. Page 6.



## 'February Events' Still Haunting Azerbaijani City

By Bill Keller

**SUMGAI, U.S.S.R.**—It is six months since the weekend of horror when Albert M. Mamedov called his neighbors to gather their children and come quickly, because a mob was going door to door, hunting for Armenians.

Six months since Isak Isanyan lay giving birth to her son and listening to the sound of rioters and troops in the streets. Six months since Tale Ismailov, drunk from a birthday party, picked up an iron rod and waded into the murderous crowd to finish off an Armenian carpenter who had been dragged from his car on Peace Street.

It is six months since this quiet, ethnically mixed industrial city in eastern Azerbaijan, where no one seemed to care all that much about the dispute between the Armenian and Azerbaijani republics over control of a region called Nagorno-Karabakh, erupted in a massacre.

The "February events," as the anti-Armenian riots are delicately called in Sumgait, left 32 people dead and left an air of menace to an ethnic crisis that has not completely abated.

This correspondent was the first Western reporter allowed to visit Sumgait since the Soviet government imposed travel restrictions in the region in February.

The city is peaceful now, but not the same.

The 26 Armenians and 6 Azerbaijani who died in the spasm of

violence are long buried. The ransacked apartments have been repaired, and the cars and buses set afire by rioters have been towed away. The troops called in to restore order had been sent home by early April.

The trials of the young Azerbaijanis arrested in the riots are reported regularly in Sumgait's Russian- and Azerbaijani-language newspapers.

Nine young men have been sentenced — Tale Ismailov was the first, receiving 15 years for murder — and 33 more are on trial, with 52 others still under investigation.

A team supervised by the federal prosecutor continues an investigation that has mostly, but not entirely,

cleared up the mystery of how such a thing could happen in a city that prided itself on its ethnic harmony.

The riots caused an exodus that is still continuing in Sumgait and in other Azerbaijani cities. Two thousand of Sumgait's 10,000 Armenians have left, and some of those who remain are skittish.

"They were afraid," said Mrs. Isanyan, whose in-laws moved to Yerevan, the Armenian capital, after the riots.

"What they were afraid of, I don't know. No one came to our flat, no one attacked us. But still, there was a lot of talk, and some people were afraid. They are gone, and we are still here."

The older Armenian men who used to outnumber Azerbaijanis at the spirited backgammon game in the city park that overlooks the Caspian Sea no longer come, said the men assembled there this past Sunday.

"These events cost me half my Armenian friends," said Khilal Verdiyev, 63, a teacher at the local chemical institute. "Some of them were frightened away. Some just feel ashamed to show their faces because they know the trouble was provoked by the Armenian side."

It is accepted wisdom among Sumgait's Azerbaijani majority that the riots on Feb. 27, 28 and 29 were deliberately contrived by Armenian extremists in order to discredit Azerbaijan in the battle for the world's sympathy.

The chief prosecutor for the Azerbaijan Republic, Ilyas A. Ismailov, who is not known to be related to Tale Ismailov, said in an interview that there was no evidence to support this conclusion. But around the backgammon table, the Azerbaijani elders have decided the matter.

"We are ready to be friends," said Mr. Verdiyev. "We have always been friends. But the friendship is not the same as it was."

Sumgait is a young city of 265,000 people, a city of steel and petrochemical factories, built in 1949 by specialists recruited from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Siberia and many other parts of the Soviet Union. It is a half-hour's drive from Baku, a cosmopolitan petroleum center that is the capital of Azerbaijan.

Mixed marriages are common in Sumgait, mixed neighborhoods the rule. Although Azerbaijanis are predominantly Muslim and Armenians mainly Orthodox Christian, there are no mosques or churches in the city, no ethnic clubs or schools.

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The refugees add their new grievances to the general lore of ethnic strain.

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See AZERBAIJAN, Page 6

## Polish Party Agrees to Talk On Solidarity; Strikes Ending

By Jackson Diehl

**WARSAW**—A landmark meeting Wednesday between Poland's Communist leadership and Lech Walesa, the Solidarity trade union chairman, ended with a tentative move toward cooperation.

The authorities agreed to discuss the legalization of the union, and Mr. Walesa called for an end to a wave of strikes.

Three hours of talks were held involving Mr. Walesa, two senior Communist officials, and a representative of the powerful Roman Catholic Church hierarchy.

Afterward, church and Solidarity officials said progress had been made toward a "roundtable" of negotiations that would consider trade union reforms, broadening of freedom of association, and formation of a "national patriotic council."

Implicit in the offer of dialogue by the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, church and party officials said, was agreement to consider formulas for the re-establishment of the East bloc's first free trade unions, though not in the same form in which they existed in 1980-81.

"Solidarity has to be the subject of very patient negotiations that will take a certain time," Andrzej Stelmachowski, a Catholic intellectual who helped arrange the meeting, said after the session. "We are at the beginning of a negotiation the result of which is impossible to foresee."

Mr. Walesa, who has led a strike at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk

for the last 10 days, issued a statement to striking workers around the country saying that he had agreed to further talks with the authorities and urging a quick end to stoppages.

The participants in the discussions accepted that all matters related to the trade union movement would be discussed by the roundtable," the statement said. "Sessions of the roundtable will take up the broad topic of cooperation in economic, social and political reforms for the good of the country."

There was no report by late in the evening of an end to strikes continuing in the Gdansk shipyards and port, the port of Szczecin, or at a coal mine and steel mill in southern Poland. But workers leading the protests have already recognized Mr. Walesa's authority and delegated him to conduct negotiations on their behalf.

The conciliatory move by the union leader followed the first formal discussions he has held with the government since General Jaruzelski declared martial law to suppress the union in December 1981.

Mr. Walesa was received at a handsome government mansion in southern Warsaw by the interior minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak and the central committee secretary, Stanislaw Ciosek, on the eighth anniversary of the day in which he signed the historic agreement creating Solidarity.

The 44-year-old Nobel Peace Prize winner was also accompanied by Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski, a representative of the Catholic church.

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Lech Walesa shortly before he met with Polish leaders in Warsaw.

## Kiosk

### OAU Applauds Saharan Plan

**ADDIS ABABA (Reuters)**—The conditional acceptance of a UN peace plan by Morocco and the Polisario front was welcomed Wednesday by Ide Oumarou, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity.

He said the organization would try to do its part in helping to implement the plan to end the conflict in the Western Sahara. He rejected as "not valid" Morocco's opposition to OAU involvement in such a plan. Details of the UN proposals have not been made public.

The dollar rose to 136.50 yen in New York from 134.85 yen Tuesday, after hitting an intraday high of about 136.80 yen. The dollar also climbed to 1,877.5 Deutsche marks, up from 1,868 DM on Tuesday.

"The yen went through the floor," one London dealer said. The dollar's gains against the yen also strengthened it against other currencies, dealers said.

In Tokyo, Bank of Japan officials said the central bank does not regard recent moves of the yen against the dollar as significant. They also said the central bank does not plan to change its official discount rate, charged on loans to banks, from the current 2.5 percent level.

"The marks regarded the statement as a sign the Bank of Japan is allowing the yen to depreciate further," said Koichi Fukuda, a corporate dealer at the Bank of Tokyo.

After suffering initial setbacks when the dollar began its most recent climb, Japanese exporters have changed their strategies and are on the rebound. By finding less expensive sources for their components, shifting to overseas manufacturing, and cutting costs at home, Japanese companies are do-

ber office wall, she has never visited the memorial from which it comes. This seeming ambivalence runs through nearly every discussion of the issue, one of the most emotionally charged legacies of a war in which more than 58,000 Americans died.

In the last year, the Americans and Vietnamese have made some progress in resolving that legacy of the missing, recently agreeing to joint search and excavation efforts on Vietnamese soil. But there is a firm restatement of administration policy on Vietnam's larger aspirations to economic aid, trade and development called Hanoi to suspend that agreement suddenly in early August — a suspension that was reversed Tuesday when the Vietnamese agreed to resume work on joint investigations in Vietnam.

All the Americans unaccounted for, like Lieutenant Mills, have been declared dead, save one. Colonel Charles Shelton of the

Air Force, who was captured by Pathet Lao forces in 1965, is symbolically listed as missing or captured.

But while senior Reagan administration and Defense Department officials say they have no evidence that any American serviceman is alive and being held against his will in Indochina, well over 100 intelligence officers are working full time to find some. They are investigating 119 unresolved reports of first-hand sightings of Americans in Indochina, 58 said to be held as "prisoners" and 61 "nonprisoners."

Some regard this investment of time and money, so long after the fighting, as manipulative and macabre, prolonging the agony of the war. But Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, who heads the House foreign relations subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs, said reports that Americans had been seen alive could not simply be dismissed.

Like many emotional issues, the fate of

## Dollar Rises On Japanese Statement

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK**—The dollar rose to its highest level in almost 10 months against the yen on Wednesday after the Japanese central bank ruled out joining the United States and Western European nations in raising interest rates.

Investors snapped up dollars, betting that relatively high U.S. interest rates would maintain the attractiveness of dollar-denominated bank accounts and bonds.

The dollar rose to 136.50 yen in New York from 134.85 yen Tuesday, after hitting an intraday high of about 136.80 yen. The dollar also climbed to 1,877.5 Deutsche marks, up from 1,868 DM on Tuesday.

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ing the same.

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## End of a Famous Contraption

The Solex, the motorized bicycle that was one of the most distinctive products of postwar France, will go out of production at the end of the year, its Japanese-controlled maker said. Page 9.

## Office of Anti-Apartheid Group Bombed

By William Claiborne

**JOHANNESBURG**—A powerful bomb wrecked a six-story office building in central Johannesburg on Wednesday that serves as the headquarters for several leading anti-apartheid groups.

Twenty-three people were injured or treated for shock after the blast ripped through the building, tearing off part of its facade and collapsing the main lobby into the basement.

The building, known as Khoiso House, was headquarters for the South African Council of Churches, one of the few major anti-apartheid groups that has not been banned by the government.

Among the groups using the building was a religious council that has been embroiled in a church-state confrontation with the South African government.

The building is in a racially mixed neighborhood and for years has been a symbol of defiance of the minority white government in Pretoria. It has been raided repeatedly by security police.

The Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said the bombing may have been in reaction to the strong position that churches have taken against apartheid. Virtually every other opposition group has been banned or severely restricted.

Desmond M. Tutu, the Anglican archbishop and 1984 Nobel Peace laureate, said, "We have no doubt that this act was committed by the perpetrators or supporters of apartheid."

In the past year there have been a series of unsolved bombings and arson attacks on offices of anti-apartheid groups and militant

black labor unions. Some anti-apartheid activists have suggested the attacks were carried out by rightist vigilantes, either within or outside of the security forces, but opposition leaders have not specifically accused the police security branch of complicity.

The Khoiso House blast bore similarities to an explosion last year that destroyed the central headquarters of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the country's largest black labor federation. Police have made no arrests in connection with that explosion.

As in that bombing, explosives appeared to have been placed in the basement of Khoiso House in such a position that they would weaken the structure of the building and force its closure for safety reasons.

In addition to the offices of the Council of Churches, Khoiso House has offices of the Black

Sash, a women's anti-apartheid group; the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, and several church organizations. Hundreds of impoverished blacks visited the Black Sash office each day to consult with volunteers about problems confronted because of apartheid.

The United Democratic Front, a coalition of 700 anti-apartheid groups, and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee also maintained headquarters in the building until they were banned earlier this year.

In recent months, several other black union headquarters throughout the country have been damaged in bombings or arson attacks.

A police spokesman said that the possibility of a link between the bombing of the South African Trade Unions headquarters and Wednesday's blast would be investigated.

Mr. Nixon tried to enlist their support as a counterweight to the anti-war movement, creating some bitter splits in the National League of Families, which tried to remain nonpolitical. After the Paris peace accords in 1973, freed American prisoners of war were honored at the White House during

American prisoners and missing in Indochina has been used politically. The National League of Families was formed in the late 1960s, as a protest by some wives against efforts by the administration of Richard Nixon to mute them and play down the issue of their imprisoned or missing husbands.

Later in the war, the families were invited to the White House, where they were serenaded with stirring renditions of "The Impossible Dream" and lauded for their patriotism and fortitude.

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**Gemadi I. Gerashov, a Kremlin spokesman, confirmed that Soviet fighters aided Afghan troops as they battled for control of the city of Kanduz.** Page 2.

## General News

Burma threatened a crack-down on protesters holding government offices. Page 6.

Korea accuses Iraq of using poison gas in attack by 60,000 troops backed by jets and helicopter gunships. Page 2.

Dow Jones	
Index	
Close	1,877.5
High	1,884.5
Low	1,868.0
Open	1,875.0
Change	+9.5

# In a Small Town in Germany, Anonymity for a Spy Suspect

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

**BOSENHEIM, West Germany** — If Clyde Lee Conrad, the retired U.S. Army sergeant accused of heading a major spying ring, had needed anonymity but did not like to commute long distances, he could hardly have picked a better spot than Bosenheim.

A hillside cluster of impeccable houses and cobble streets set among rolling Nahe Valley vineyards, the pretty village has about 6,000 reasonably prosperous burghers and 35 independent vintners. Americans are not a rarity; several GIs from bases in Bad Kreuznach, a couple of miles away, rent apartments in Bosenheim.

The village, in fact, is formally part of Bad Kreuznach, a gray city 64 kilometers (40 miles) southwest of Frankfurt where the U.S. Army's 8th Infantry Division has its headquarters and several other barracks and installations. It was there that Mr. Conrad served two tours of his 20-year Army service, 1974-79 and from 1980 to retirement in 1985.

Mr. Conrad, 42, a native of Sebring, Ohio, was arrested last week by the West German authorities on

suspicion of being part of an espionage ring that channeled American military plans to the Soviet Union through Hungarian agents.

The spokesman for the Public Prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe, West Germany, Alexander Prechtel, said Mr. Conrad was currently in a jail in Bonn, but was refusing to testify.

Mr. Prechtel said that under West German law Mr. Conrad could be charged with espionage, serious espionage or treason, depending on the documents he passed. The first charge carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison, the second a minimum of one year to a maximum of 10 years. Treason can draw life imprisonment.

Like many garrison towns in this corner of West Germany — the country has more than 200 American bases and is home to about 250,000 American soldiers — Bad Kreuznach has a distinct GI presence.

Pizzerias and English-language video rental shops abound. Car dealerships sport American flags and advertise duty-free exports. And clusters of American soldiers strolling in camouflage fatigues or tooting past in souped-up Camaros are a common sight.

It is popular duty, and on retirement after 20 years of service, some soldiers choose to stay on, especially if they have married a German woman, and to take one of the many jobs on military bases open to American civilians.

The countryside is pretty and the living not too expensive, and Americans are generally welcome.

To his neighbors, therefore, Mr. Conrad was not out of the ordinary.

He was a retired soldier who had married a German woman, spoke some German, reportedly did something with computers and rented the ground floor of a nice, two-story house on the edge of town, across from the municipal swimming pool and within site of the vineyards.

Nobody answered the door Tuesday, though neighbors said Mr. Conrad's wife, Anja, has returned home since the apartment was searched and she was questioned by the police last week.

The apartment was said to be comfortable, but hardly extravagant. Neighbors said it probably rented for about \$300 Deutsche marks, or about \$450, a month, the upper end of the local scale.

A neighbor who had visited the Conrads said they had "very pretty furniture" and Mrs. Conrad had some fine jewelry and a sizable collection of *Hazemul* porcelain figurines.

After a week of siege by television crews, neighbors were shy to give their names. But they spoke of an attractive couple with a 13-year-old son, André, who was known among village youths as the owner of a battery-powered car that he had once driven in a town parade.

Mrs. Conrad was said to have two grown daughters by a first marriage, also to an American.

Neighbors said the Conrads regularly appeared at village events, took a glass of the respected local Nahe wine, but rarely lingered.

Though the Conrads had two cars, an Audi and a Volkswagen, they were not considered conspicuously wealthy. At his rank on retirement, Mr. Conrad would have received a pension of about \$900 a month.

Mr. Conrad's service record traces an average, 20-year career. He served as an infantryman in Vietnam from March 1966 to March 1967, and spent 16 of his next 19 years in West Germany.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Poverty Rate at 13.5 Percent

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — About 32.5 million Americans, or 13.5 percent of the population, were living in poverty in 1987, the Census Bureau reported Wednesday. The 1987 poverty threshold for a family of four was an annual income of \$11,612.

In 1986, about 32.4 million people, or 13.6 percent of the population, were living in poverty. The Census Bureau said the changes between 1986 and 1987 were not statistically significant. The decline in the poverty rate occurred despite the small increase in the total number of people living in poverty because the population grew during the period.

The median family income rose to \$30,850 in 1987, a 1 percent increase over 1986 after adjustment for inflation. The poverty rate for whites declined by a half of a percentage point, to 10.5 percent. The poverty rate for blacks was 33.1 percent, up 2 percentage points. The rate for Hispanics increased from 27.3 to 28.2 percent.

### Police in Panama Break Up Protest

**PANAMA CITY (AP)** — The police used water cannon, shoguns and tear gas to disperse about 300 students who erected street barricades and set them afire to protest the government of General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

A television news program said that at least six protesters were arrested and several were slightly wounded in the demonstration on Tuesday.

It was the second day of violent protests by students from the University of Panama and the adjacent Industrial Arts School. Both schools were closed Tuesday.

### India Opposition Attacks Media Bill

**NEW DELHI (APF)** — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government drew fierce fire Wednesday from the opposition and the news media for tough anti-defamation legislation that is being criticized as a bid to muzzle the press.

The Parliament's lower house approved the bill Tuesday amid a protest walkout by the opposition, some of whose members described it as draconian and aimed at gagging press exposures of corruption.

The bill, which provides for a minimum two years in prison for publishers, editors and journalists convicted of defamation and five years for a second offense, was offered after a series of press disclosures of official corruption. Under the bill, the press must back up allegations of wrongdoing with documentary proof.

### U.S. Resumes Grant Aid to Zimbabwe

**HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters)** — The United States has resumed aid to Zimbabwe suspended two years ago after a diplomatic dispute.

U.S. Ambassador James W. Rawlings signed an agreement Wednesday with the senior finance minister, Bernard Chidzero, granting Zimbabwe \$5 million for small farm development. It is part of \$17 million pledged by Washington in new aid to Zimbabwe over the next three years.

The United States was Zimbabwe's largest single aid donor until 1986 when a Zimbabwe government minister sharply attacked Washington's policy of quiet diplomacy with South Africa at an American independence anniversary party.

### China Condemns Rise of Crime Rate

**BEIJING (Reuters)** — The public security minister, Wang Fang, has said that "decadent bourgeois ideology" and criminals from Hong Kong and Macao threaten China's social order as official newspapers reported on soaring youth crime.

He told a meeting Tuesday of the standing committee of the National People's Congress that 33 percent more serious crimes had been committed in the first half of 1987 than in the comparable period of the previous year, Xinhua said.

Mr. Wang added that China's overall crime rate had begun to rise after remaining constant for many years. He particularly cited gambling, prostitution and pornography.

### For the Record

Two Soviet cosmonauts and the first Afghan in space docked Soyuz TM-6 capsule with the Mir orbiting space station Wednesday joining two Soviet cosmonauts who have been in space more than a month, Tass reported.

British mail carriers staged a 24-hour strike Wednesday, the national stoppage by postal workers in 17 years, in protest over payments to new recruits. (Re)

Bangladesh appealed Wednesday for international aid for victims of devastating monsoon floods that officials said have killed more than 100,000 people and may have made millions homeless. "The situation is alarming," President Hossain Mohammed Ershad said after visiting flood-stricken areas north of the capital, Dhaka. (Reuters)

East German border guards opened fire Wednesday to halt the crossing into West Berlin of two men and a woman in a dump truck. The trio was arrested after they crashed into a barrier at a crossing point. (UPI)

NASA's most ambitious scientific project, putting the \$1.5-billion, Hubble Space Telescope into orbit, is being delayed by seven months because of postponements in the flight of Discovery, the space agency said Tuesday. (AP)

## Soviets Deny Breaking Afghan Accords

By David Remnick  
Washington Post Service

**MOSCOW** — The Soviet Union denied accusations Wednesday by the United States that Moscow had broken peace accords on Afghanistan when it sent bombers and helicopters from Soviet territory against rebel forces in the northern Afghan city of Kunduz.

Earlier reports by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said that Afghan rebels had captured Kunduz Aug. 11 and controlled it for

one week. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said Wednesday that a "small detachment" of Soviet troops had been in Kunduz during the rebel action.

[Tass said Wednesday that Afghanistan has written to the United Nations proposing a meeting between the United States, the Soviet Union, Pakistan and Afghanistan to discuss the Geneva accords on Afghanistan. Reuters reported from Moscow.

[Tass said the foreign minister of Afghanistan, Abdul Wakil, wrote to Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar suggesting that the foreign ministers of the countries meet as soon as possible to discuss the accords.]

According to Mr. Gerasimov, "armed gangs, or so-called freedom fighters" in Kunduz burned down three hospitals; destroyed government institutes, mosques and power stations, and killed government officials and local traders.



A demonstrator in Santiago holding a burning poster of President Augusto Pinochet. The police seized 846 protesters.

## Clashes Follow Choice Of Pinochet by Junta

**SANTIAGO** — Anti-government protesters clashed with riot police across Chile after the military junta nominated President Augusto Pinochet to rule until 1997. Two demonstrators were reported to have been killed and scores to have been wounded.

General Pinochet promised a move toward democracy after being named Tuesday as the only candidate in an Oct. 5 referendum, but opposition groups criticized the nomination. The rightist general has run Chile since taking power in a 1973 coup.

Demonstrators erected barricades in Santiago and blocked traffic at many intersections. The police said 846 people had been arrested in the capital. Similar protests occurred in scores of other cities.

News reports said that a 15-year-old had been killed by gunfire from a speeding car as he was banging a pot in protest from the window of his home in Santiago. Hospital officials said a second boy also died.

If the majority of Chile's 7.2 million registered voters cast "yes" ballots for General Pinochet, he will start a new term March 11 to last until 1997. If he is rejected, an open election will take place within a year, with the president remaining in power until then.

"The opera is over," said Ricardo Lagos, a socialist and co-leader of a 16-party opposition coalition. "General Pinochet has imposed his will and is preparing to continue to oppress his people until the end of the century."

## Kurds, Alleging Use of Poison Gas, Report an Attack by 60,000 Iraqis

The Associated Press

**NICOSIA** — A Kurdish spokesman said Wednesday that Iraq attacked Kurdish guerrillas in northeastern Iraq with at least 60,000 troops backed by fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships dropping poison gas.

"Heavy fighting is taking place between our forces and the Iraqi Army on all fronts," the official of the Kurdish Democratic Party said by telephone.

The official said the Iraqi offensive, in which villages have been burned to the ground, was launched Monday across the 4,000 square miles (10,000 square kilometers) of Kurdish-held Iraqi territory.

There was no way to confirm the report independently. But Kurdish guerrilla groups have been bracing for an all-out Iraqi offensive for several weeks.

Meanwhile, officials in Ankara said Turkey had allowed thousands of Kurdish refugees into its territory because they were fleeing alleged chemical bomb attacks by the Iraqi military.

The officials said that Turkey had given temporary refuge to the Kurds on humanitarian grounds but that there was no question of granting them asylum.

Turkey has a sizable minority of 10 million Kurds in an overall population of 55 million. The Turkish armed forces have been fighting Kurdish guerrillas in southeastern provinces since 1984. The clashes have claimed about 700 lives from each side so far.

Talking of the fighting, the Kurdish spokesman said casualty reports were sketchy because radio contact with the Kurdish stronghold south of the Turkish border was difficult. But he said Kurdish guerrillas destroyed Iraq's 66th Special Forces Brigade, killing at least 400 men in the mountainous Sidikan region Monday.

He said 54 guerrillas and more than 100 Kurdish civilians were killed and that the Iraqis suffered "heavy losses."

Diplomats in Baghdad said Iraq had taken advantage of the Aug. 20 cease-fire in the eight-year war with

Iran to intensify operations against the Kurds, who seek autonomy and who sided with the Iraqis.

The Kurdish spokesman said the hunt of the Iraqi assault was aimed at rebel strongholds in Zakho, Dahok, Mosul and Erbil provinces.

He said that Iraqi jets dropped poison gas bombs, which were outlawed under a 1925 Geneva treaty, on villages and guerrilla positions in the Zakho region Monday and Tuesday.

It was not immediately known how many died from the gas attacks. Kurds have said that 500 were killed and 3,000 wounded in chemical attacks this month in the buildup to the offensive.

"We have no gas masks, protective clothing, or antidotes for the chemical weapons," the spokesman said. "It's causing panic among the population."

About 20 million Kurds live in the mountains where the Turkish, Iraqi and Iranian borders meet. Syria and the Soviet Union also have Kurdish enclaves.

## UN Leader Presses Iran and Iraq for Concessions

Reuters

**GENEVA** — The UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, pressed Iraq and Iran on Wednesday to make concessions in peace talks. He warned that time was running out.

"The secretary-general is frustrated by the slow progress of the talks and the inability to reach the necessary compromise," his spokesman, François Giuliani, said Wednesday.

The adversaries began negotiating last Thursday, but they have not met directly since Friday. They are still stuck on the first point of the agenda. This involves a ceasefire and a withdrawal of troops to international boundaries.

"What we have to keep in mind is that time is running out," Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said, pointing out that he had to leave soon because of other commitments.

Meanwhile, Iran warned that fighting could break out again with Iraq, saying that peace talks were not going well and accusing Baghdad of cease-fire violations.

"Either we will reach peace through negotiations, or Iraq's violations will lead to the war starting anew," Tehran radio quoted a military leader, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, as saying.

Diplomats in Geneva said a three-point UN compromise plan

aimed to go a long way to meeting each side's concerns.

They said the plan covered the withdrawal of troops, which is Iran's concern; freedom of navigation, which is Iraq's concern, and a UN survey of the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

Observers said that the survey would begin to meet the request of Iraq, for which the waterway is the only outlet to the Gulf.

Since it would not yet actually stipulate the clearing of the Shatt-al-Arab, it might satisfy Iranian reluctance to discuss the issue at this point.

Iran, while expressing willingness to clean up the Shatt-al-Arab, has insisted that discussion of this is irrelevant to the current talks on a cease-fire and a withdrawal and should not be considered now.

Iranian headquarters ordered all front units of the army and the revolutionary guards to maintain full combat capacity "as the best means to foil enemy plots."

"Iraq's procrastination in peace talks and more than 22 cease-fire violations" in Tehran, he said, show President Saddam Hussein's "criminal and anti-human nature and his nonrecognition to international regulations."

## Chinese and Soviets Finish Cambodia Talks

United Press International

**BEIJING** — China and the Soviet Union concluded four days of talks Wednesday on peace efforts in Cambodia, and there are hints of progress on major disputes blocking a settlement.

The talks are the first between the two major powers to focus on Cambodia. It has been hoped that they might lead to a breakthrough that would help bring the decade-old guerrilla war in the occupied country to an end, as well as to an improvement in overall Chinese-Soviet relations.

The Soviet Union is the chief military and financial backer of Vietnam, which invaded and occupied Cambodia in 1978. China is the leading supplier of weapons for the Cambodian resistance forces fighting the Vietnamese, including the Khmer Rouge.

Soviet sources said the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Igor Rogachev, and the vice foreign minister of China, Tian Zengpei, wrapped up four days of meetings on the main obstacles that have so far frustrated a settlement.

There was no word on the substance of the meetings, but sources said the talks had proceeded on schedule and that Mr. Rogachev would meet with Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China before leaving Beijing.

Chinese sources described these developments as optimistic signs, saying that Mr. Rogachev would be unlikely to meet with the foreign minister unless some progress had been made.

On Thursday, the talks will move on to overall Chinese-Soviet relations, sources said.

## Soviet Council Asks Solzhenitsyn to Be a Member

Reuters

**MOSCOW** — Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Soviet writer, has been named a member of an unofficial Soviet council in charge of building a monument to the victims of Stalin's repressions, a spokesman said on Wednesday.

Alexander Vaisberg, who is on the organizing committee for the monument group, said Mr. Solzhenitsyn was included on the council on the basis of opinion surveys.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn won fame in the early 1960s with his short novel "One Day in the Life of Ivan Deni-

## Toxic Algae Detected Off Coast of Brittany

**BREST, France (AP)** — Toxic algae has been detected off the northwestern edge of Brittany, forcing officials to prohibit the harvest of commercial sales of any shellfish along a 20-kilometer (12-mile) section of the Abers coast.

Scientists from the French Institute for Research and Use of the Sea were called to determine the extent of the infestation by the microscopic phytoplankton algae, which can cause minor paralysis and blurred vision if eaten by humans.

## Bonn Increases Its Aid to Ethnic Arrivals

**BONN** — The West German cabinet agreed on Wednesday to measures intended to increase aid to the rising number of ethnic German immigrants arriving in the country.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl said after a cabinet meeting that these included the construction of new homes and extra cash for integration programs such as language teaching and job training.

## Ortega, Blaming U.S., Announces Devaluation

**MANAGUA** — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has devalued Nicaragua's currency 56 percent, raised state workers' wages 140 percent to make up for four-digit inflation and urged Nicaraguans to implement a "survival economy."

Tuesday's devaluation of the cordoba was the fourth since February, when the government tried to restructure the country's financial system, recalling the old currency and printing a new one.

Mr. Ortega, in a speech to the cabinet, acknowledged Nicaragua's deepening economic crisis and said the measures were in line with reforms enacted in February, when inflation was running at an annual rate of more than 1,300 percent.

Private economists estimate inflation to be at 4,000 percent so far this year.

"These are some of the most difficult moments facing our revolution," Mr. Ortega said. "We have to make a survival economy."

The devaluation is another attempt by the government to ease

## TRAVEL UPDATE

**Continental Seeks Business Fliers**

**NEW YORK (LAT)** — Continental Airlines, in an effort to win back business travelers who have deserted it because of its reputation for poor service, said that it would refund \$100 to \$200 to travelers in first class who are dissatisfied with any aspect of the service.

Martin R. Slungue, president of the airline, said Tuesday that first-class passengers could invoke the service guarantee if the meal is not to their liking, if the flight is delayed or for any other reason.

The refunds will be paid between Sept. 19 and Oct. 31.

Greece cut back Athens traffic after smog reached danger levels on Wednesday. The government action banned half the city's 15,000 taxis and half the 730,000 privately owned cars from a 300-square kilometer (115-square mile) zone around the national capital. (AP)

A call for opening up more military air space to commercial traffic was made by Sgt. Colin Marshall, chief executive of British Airways, on Wednesday. He said that the move would ease air congestion. (Reuters)

Air hostesses set stewards of the French airline UTA-stud Wednesday they were going on strike until Friday for more pay. The strike is expected to disrupt flights from Paris to Africa, Asia and the United States. (APF)

Two airline consumer groups began a campaign on Wednesday against flight delays and crowded airports in Europe. Sufferers Campaign to Resolve the European Aviation Mess — SCREAM — was organized by the Geneva-based International Foundation of Airline Passengers Associations and the Air Transport Users Committee, London. (Reuters)

## DOONESBURY



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Handwritten signature: JPK 10/50



**SORTING THROUGH THE ASHES** — A fire fighter looking for hot spots following a blaze in the Lewis Lake area of Yellowstone National Park. Fires have charred about 450,000 acres of the 2.2 million-acre park and officials said they have spent \$54.4 million fighting them. About 8,400 fire fighters, including hundreds of soldiers, were working to bring the blazes under control.

# Bush Targets Liberals in 'Split-Level' Campaign

*New York Times Service*  
**ROCKY MOUNT, North Carolina** — George Bush has been operating a "split-level" campaign strategy in recent days, stressing broad issues before some audiences and waging a narrower attack on "liberalism" before groups for whom conservative social issues are paramount.

On Tuesday, Vice President Bush, the Republican presidential candidate, came to the political homeland of Senator Jesse Helms and outdid the conservative Mr. Helms in the favor of his attacks on liberalism.

Mr. Bush put every one of his campaign themes on display, attacking Michael S. Dukakis, his Democratic opponent, on a range of social issues intended to appeal to conservatives and swimming toward the political mainstream with appeals on the economy and defense.

His strongest language came as he sought to portray Mr. Dukakis as a liberal. Mr. Bush told an audience at North Carolina Wesleyan College here about "a wide chasm" on "the question of values between me and the liberal governor whom I'm running against."

Mr. Bush hammered away at Mr. Dukakis for his opposition to organized prayer in schools, gun control and compulsory recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag in the public schools. Mr. Bush also attacked a prison furlough program in Massachusetts, where Mr. Dukakis is governor, under which a convicted murderer was released.

In Mr. Bush's telling, all these issues came together as representing "the lowest form of liberal retreating."

But, he said: "There is still a lure to it, an excitement to it — not knowing where you are going to live, a change every two or three years. It reminds me a little of the adventure spirit of the late 1960s, and it just struck me as a very interesting way to bring up a family."

Military plants have become the location of choice for Mr. Bush's speeches because they embody the central truths of his campaign: That America is both economically and militarily strong because of the Reagan administration and that the Democrats would threaten both achievements.

Mr. Bush's strategists know they cannot count on prosperity alone to win the election, especially among conservative Democrats and independents who backed Mr. Reagan in 1984 but regard Mr. Bush with some suspicion.

That is where Mr. Bush's attacks on the social issues come in. They are not designed to appeal to a majority of the electorate. Rather, they are aimed at the perhaps 10 to 15 percent of the voters for whom conservative social values are the sine qua non of acceptable politics.

In eastern North Carolina, portraying an opponent as a liberal on social issues can be helpful, as Mr. Helms demonstrated in his own campaigns. It helps Mr. Bush in these parts that Mr. Dukakis is from Massachusetts.

"Massachusetts is the home of only two things," said Jay Kriss, a local Republican leader, "lobsters and liberals."

Mr. Dukakis, meanwhile, appears to have made a tactical shift.

In recent days, his campaign has been checked by an onslaught of Republican attacks, struggling to break through with a message of economic opportunity that has changed little in recent months and was getting little attention.

On Tuesday, Mr. Dukakis joined the fray. Referring to the Iran-contra affair, the overthrow of the former Philippine president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, and other foreign policy issues, Mr. Dukakis said of Mr. Bush:

"Here's a man who supported the sale of arms to a terrorist nation, one of the worst foreign policy disasters of this decade; was part of an administration that was doing business with drug-running Panamanian dictators; funneled funds to the Contras through convicted drug dealers; went to the Philippines in

the early '80s and commended Marcos and his commitment to democracy — and he's talking about judgment?"

"I would be very concerned," Mr. Dukakis said, "about somebody with that kind of judgment leading negotiations with the Soviet Union or any other country."

Mr. Dukakis also brought an aggressive tone to a speech on economics at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Mr. Dukakis said, "Mr. Bush has said that our trade relationship with Japan is, in his words, 'superb'; and it is — for Japan."

"But I'm not running for president to create jobs in Japan," he continued. "I want to create jobs here; good jobs at good wages, here in the good old U.S.A."

He also escalated his criticism of Mr. Bush's proposal to cut the tax on capital gains, recalling Mr. Bush's characterization, in 1980, of Mr. Reagan's monetary proposals as "voodoo economics."

"Mr. Bush says that, after eight years of voodoo economics, it's time to do it all over again," he said. "He's proposed a five-year, \$40 billion capital gains giveaway. Most of it will go to people making more than \$200,000 a year. That's not building an economy; that's feathering a nest."

He added: "We've already seen Superman II. We've seen Rocky II. We don't need Son of Voodoo."

## U.S. Is Seeking Wider Backgrounds In Candidates for Foreign Service

By Hilary Stout  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Here in a class of the United States Foreign Service were the American diplomats of tomorrow: an urban planner, a filmmaker, a USA Today reporter, an art teacher, an aide to the mayor of New York, a photographer, a businesswoman with an master's degree in business, a smattering of lawyers, and a few people close to completing doctorates.

But where was the striped-pants set of yore made up of the single-minded, assured youths who used to tackle the Foreign Service examination right after graduation from Ivy-clad colleges and embark on a life's career?

There were just two in this class of 16, a 30-year-old student named David Mees said. One of them was just out of Harvard and another from Georgetown. The class was one of several training groups each year for new officers conducted by the Foreign Service Institute.

The Foreign Service of the late 1980s is described as a "different crowd" from the service of decades past by its director-general, George S. Vest.

Each year about one out of 50 of the 12,000 to 15,000 aspiring diplomats who take the service written exam go on to pass an oral exam, clear security and medical checks, and are accepted for training.

On average, those joining the corps of about 4,500 Foreign Service officers are 31 years old and more often than not have come from other careers, such as science and law, Mr. Vest said.

"This is very characteristic of today's society," he said. "Today, people go through college, come out, and they don't make up their minds right away. They tend to maybe get a law degree, a graduate degree, do some teaching, and begin to get their thoughts together. Young people today just don't sign up for life fast."

As a result, the Foreign Service is becoming infused with widely varied expertise. Cultural officers who were artists or hold doctorates can speak authoritatively with the cultural elites of other nations. Former business executives are able to run tight financial operations in

administrative posts at embassies.

A recent graduate, Phil Suter, 35, a former advertising executive who will leave shortly for a post in the U.S. Embassy in Belize, is an example of this new breed. "I have a lot of management experience, and the State Department is often criticized for not being terribly good at management," he said. "I learned a lot in the private sector and I think I have a perspective people who didn't do something else don't have."

Today's Foreign Service is also more representative than before of the society it represents. About a third of the incoming Foreign Service officers are women, a few decades ago, women in the service were rare. About 6 percent of the incoming officers each year are black. In hopes of increasing that figure, the service is conducting recruiting drives at historically black universities, although Mr. Vest acknowledges that it still has a long way to go.

Representatives of other minorities are being sought as well, he said.

Finally, the image of the Foreign Service as a group made up of an Ivy League elite has all but vanished, he said.

Mr. Vest, a former U.S. representative at the European Community in Brussels, recalled his class when he entered the service in 1947:

"There were approximately 42 of us. There was one woman; there were no minorities. We were beginning to break the sound barrier because the majority of us did not come from Ivy League colleges. Most of us were coming out of the war and had not had jobs. We did not have enough background in economics, and we did not have much facility for languages. We were a very dedicated bunch of young people who had fought in the war overseas."

While the Foreign Service in general welcomes the new breed of officers, some old members have detected tensions.

"The guy who trained us said he sometimes has more trouble with some people who are older because they are less malleable," said Mr. Mees, a junior officer in training

for the United States Information Agency office in Belgrade. He was an artist and photographer before earning a master's degree in international relations and applying for the service.

Mr. Suter acknowledged that it might be difficult to start on the bottom rung of a new career after doing well in an old one. "I think that's something that will probably prove to be frustrating," he said. "That's part of the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy in itself is frustrating."

But, he said: "There is still a lure to it, an excitement to it — not knowing where you are going to live, a change every two or three years. It reminds me a little of the adventure spirit of the late 1960s, and it just struck me as a very interesting way to bring up a family."

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**State Rejects Banana Slugs**

*The Associated Press*  
**SACRAMENTO, California** — When it comes to representing California, the banana slug won't do, Governor George Deukmejian said in vetoing a bill that designated the slimy, bright-yellow creature the state's official mollusk. The campaign to make the banana slug a mascot was led by a group of girls from the San Francisco Bay area.

Mr. Dukakis, meanwhile, appears to have made a tactical shift. In recent days, his campaign has been checked by an onslaught of Republican attacks, struggling to break through with a message of economic opportunity that has changed little in recent months and was getting little attention.

On Tuesday, Mr. Dukakis joined the fray. Referring to the Iran-contra affair, the overthrow of the former Philippine president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, and other foreign policy issues, Mr. Dukakis said of Mr. Bush:

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## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

**THE BERNARD VAN LEER FOUNDATION** provides financial support and professional guidance to projects concerned with low-cost, community-based initiatives in the field of early childhood care and education. The Foundation is currently supporting some 150 projects in some 40 developing and industrialized countries.

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The Project Resource Centre (PRC) is the place where all the materials produced by the Foundation supported projects are collected, processed and shared within and outside the network of projects.

It is anticipated that the incumbent will give shape and guidance to the PRC. More specifically he/she will:

- develop the registration, compilation, and processing of project materials, improving their retrievability and use;
- play an active role in the Foundation's efforts to develop and disseminate information on Early Childhood Care and Education particularly by contributing in the preparation of high quality support kits for project staff;
- enhance the flow of project based information within the Foundation's network;
- co-operate with other Resource Centres in the network and help strengthen their outreach;
- actively participate with appropriate colleagues in support activities affecting individual projects.

The incumbent should have a university background in the social sciences and at least five years' professional experience in an international setting, including work at field level. He/she should also have:

- demonstrable experience and competence in the area of documentation, information and resources;
- familiarity with working with automated systems;
- good communication skills and the ability to function in a multi-cultural working environment;
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 Ch. Messidor 7, C.p.,  
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## STATE OF QATAR

Ministry of Finance & Petroleum  
 Department of Civil Servants Affairs

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**THE CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT**  
 Ministry of Finance & Petroleum  
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 Attn: Personnel Director.

## Secret Cocaine Sweep By 30 Nations Revealed

By Michael Isikoff  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The United States and 29 Latin American and European nations secretly coordinated military and police operations over the last month that were aimed at destroying clandestine cocaine laboratories and disrupting the operations of Colombian drug cartels, Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh has announced.

Mr. Thornburgh said the operations, overseen by the relatively obscure International Drug Enforcement Conference, were a significant step toward closer international cooperation in stopping the flow of illegal drugs.

The bulk of the operations were conducted in South America and Central America. In one case, Colombian and Venezuelan military and police officers coordinated joint operations in attacking drug labs and airstrips along their common border.

About the same time, Peruvian forces staged a series of strikes against coca operations in the Upper Huallaga Valley, seizing 3,000 kilograms (6,600 pounds) of cocaine in eight days.

"We have seen what we believe is the future in cooperative law enforcement efforts," Mr. Thornburgh said at a news conference Tuesday. The operations were being announced at the same time in Bogota by the administrator of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, John C. Lawn, chairman of the drug conference.

Overall, the action resulted in the seizure of 11 tons of cocaine, the destruction of 13 cocaine laboratories, the demolition of seven clandestine airstrips, the destruction of 244 tons of marijuana and the arrest of more than 1,200 suspects, Mr. Thornburgh said.

But when questioned by reporters, he and other law enforcement officials described the results as secondary in importance and said that some of the operations, such as a recent two-ton seizure of cocaine in New York, would probably have taken place anyway.

"I don't think anybody is claiming this is a success in the war on drugs," he said. "What we're saying

is, this is an avenue toward success."

The operations included joint border surveillance in Latin America, enhanced intelligence sharing and stepped-up border interdiction, including the deployment of about 100 U.S. National Guard troops in Florida, Arizona and Texas who have been assisting the Customs Service in inspecting vehicles for drugs.

Among the nations participating in the operation was Panama, whose military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, has been indicted in the United States on drug trafficking charges.

Mr. Thornburgh said that too U.S. drug intelligence has been provided to General Noriega. But he noted that as part of the program, Panamanian defense forces had crossed the Costa Rican border to make drug seizures.

Drug agencies from most of the nations of Western Europe are also members of the conference.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

The Gulf War Isn't Over

An ancient quarrel over the vital waterway separating Iran and Iraq threatens to scuttle the Gulf War truce even before talks begin in Geneva. Iraq now balks at compliance with the terms of the United Nations cease-fire resolution...

Filling the Dukakis Void

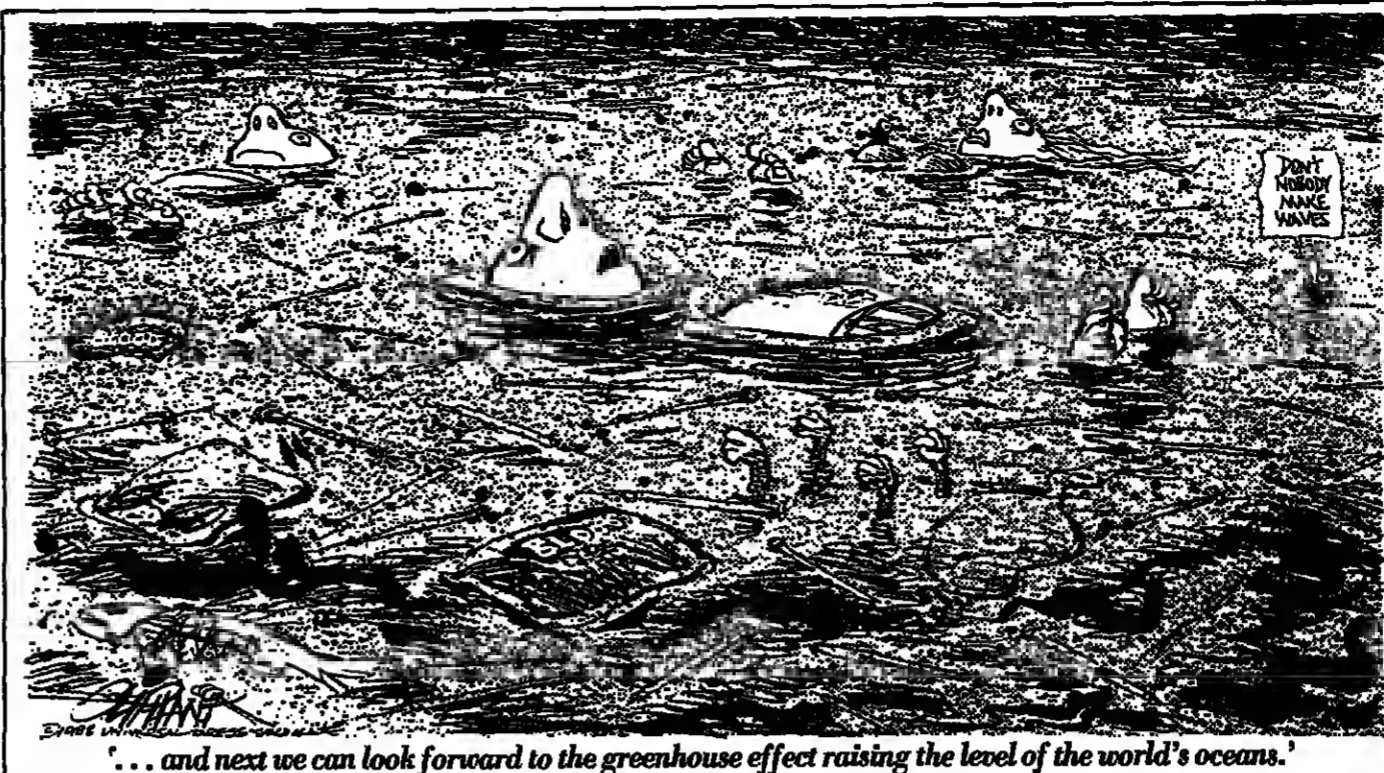
For the last two weeks, George Bush has been defining himself and Michael Dukakis. He presents himself as patriotic, tough and caring. He portrays the Massachusetts governor as a closet liberal who favors unilateral disarmament and furloughs for felons...

Quayle Fired Too Soon

Senator Dan Quayle made an embarrassing mistake in discussing gun control laws the other day. The Republican vice presidential nominee was asked if he thought convicted murderers on furlough, for example, should be able to buy handguns...

Well-Programmed Bach

Those proverbial monkeys banging away at a roomful of typewriters in search of "Hamlet" may finally have competition: Somewhere at IBM there is now a computer that composes Bach chorales. Well, almost. What the computer program CHORAL does is create perfect Bach-style harmonies when supplied with the proper melody...



A U.S. Response to Moscow's Charm Offensive in Asia

WASHINGTON — Senior Soviet and Chinese officials, meeting in Beijing, have just concluded talks on Cambodia that may have laid the groundwork for peace there. While an end to the Cambodian conflict is obviously important, the meetings have taken on even greater significance...

Shadows as the Showa Era Nears an End

TOKYO — Japan, a nation that cherishes the power of symbols and the observance of socially accepted norms, has recently been shaken by some distressing incidents that call into question its sense of symbolic order and the values that underlie it...

The Drought Is Not the Farmers' Biggest Problem

WASHINGTON — The images of this summer's drought to America are of parched fields, ruined crops and, once again, devastated farmers. Few groups elicit so much sympathy as easily as the farmers do. In a recent survey, Americans ranked the "plight of farmers" as the fifth most serious problem...

The Mideast: Time Alone Won't Help

PARIS — Events in the Middle East are moving to a crossroads. For years, hard choices have been put off because, on the Israeli side, so many people wanted to believe they need never be made and that the impasse would melt away with time...

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: A Royal Baptism BERLIN — Frederick the Great's library in the Stadtschloss at Potsdam has been already four times used for baptisms of the House of Hohenzollern, but never has it seen a more imposing ceremony than that of today [Aug. 31], when the youngest member of the House received the names Oscar Carl Gustav Adolf, Three Emperors, two Kings and a Queen were present at the rite performed with pomp that befitted one of the first of his race to be "born in the purple"...

Handwritten signature: J. K. ...

OPINION

BLAZ 70253 DATE 1-6 NOV 1988

What Dukakis Should Do About All the Low Blows

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Ronald Reagan showed in 1980 that a conservative could run an affirmative campaign of ideas. His themes were lower taxes, higher military spending and other ideas shaped by the modern conservative movement, all presented in a framework of optimism. Like them or not, they were powerfully effective.

George Bush is off in the opposite direction: not affirmative but negative. He would have signed the pledge hill, Mr. Bush said, and then let any objectors take it to court — although the Supreme Court had made clear that it was unlawful. That was the tactic that racist Southerners used during the struggle over school segregation: keep forcing decided issues back into the courts. Is that what Mr. Bush favors?

The patriotism strategy reached a new low recently when Senator Steven Symms, a Republican from Idaho, attacked Mr. Dukakis's wife, Kitty. He had heard, Mr. Symms said, that there were pictures of Mrs. Dukakis "burning the American flag when she was an anti-war demonstrator during the '60s." Mrs. Dukakis denied the charge and said the opposition must be "desperate" to make it.

Smears and innuendos have a way of sticking.

not ideas but personalities. His campaign so far has shown one dominant strategy: to pick apart Michael Dukakis. Mr. Bush and his surrogates have been painting Governor Dukakis as unpatriotic, dangerously leftist, mentally unstable. The characterizations are ludicrous, but it does not follow that they will have no effect. American voters have often shown themselves susceptible to campaigns of character assassination. Red-baiting worked in the 1950s. Richard Nixon and Joe McCarthy helped to defeat some Democrats by smearing them as "soft on communism."

But the attacks on Governor Dukakis are not just designed to question his patriotism. Their deeper purpose is to raise doubts about his character, his identity — to make people say, "We don't really know Mike Dukakis."

That was the significance of the attempted smear in early August on Mr. Dukakis's mental health. The Lyndon LaRouche crazies were planting rumors that he had had psychiatric treatment for depression. The story surfaced Aug. 3 on The Wall Street Journal's editorial page, which nowadays makes the late William Loeb's newspaper, the Manchester (New Hampshire) Union-Leader, seem a model of fair-mindedness.

The Journal spoke of what it called "the health-care issue." Mr. Dukakis's declining to release all his medical history to the press. It spoke of "rumors about his depression." The issue,



it said, showed "how little the American people know about this man." And it added, "Is Michael Dukakis really what the voters think they see?"

Later that same day President Reagan, asked about the Massachusetts governor's health records, said, "Look, I'm not going to pick on an invalid." Anyone who thinks that crack was accidental must believe in the Tooth Fairy.

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, columnists with good connections to conservatives, wrote afterward that the Bush campaign tried to spread that smear. Republicans, they said, "are coming to feel that the political destruction of Mr. Dukakis is necessary for Bush to win." The stability and credibility of the governor of Massachusetts must be undermined.

There was nothing to the tale about psychiatric treatment, if indeed it would matter that a wise person sought help in

times of stress. But smears have a way of sticking despite their untruth.

I think the psychiatric smear and the Bush innuendos about Mr. Dukakis's patriotism have had an effect. I think people are wondering whether Michael Dukakis is a little strange, or at any rate unknown. What can Mr. Dukakis do about it? The best answer would be to get into television debates with the vice president, but the vice president is trying to slither out of that commitment.

The alternative is for Mr. Dukakis to lift his campaign out of the platitudes where it is stuck now and talk affirmatively to the big issues: how the United States must meet its real needs, in a tough world, by tackling the environment, education and other hard issues. In the course of that Michael Dukakis will have to show more deeply, more emotionally, who he is.

The New York Times.

Memories of a Rangoon in Ascendance

By Paul Horvitz

PARIS — It might be difficult to imagine, but Burma was not always a dim and forgettable outflow on the map of Asia.

In the early 1960s, the Union of Burma was moving in contemporary time, out of the shadow of colonialism. Not fully aware, of course, but moving nevertheless. Its people were open, industrious, cheerful. Its students restless. Rangoon was ascending.

For an American boy living on Promenade Road, a gateway to the capital, life was anything but dull. We slept as geckos cruised the ceilings and awoke in humid commerce on the streets.

Bicycles and black Citroën sedans filled the boulevards. Three-wheeled open taxis darted about. They cornered with just enough tilt to give occupants a sense that life could end at any moment. The rusting red buses seemed to carry half the city's populace on their running boards.

Street vendors mixed curries in a cloud of steam and spice. Old men sipped tea from their saucers. Clerks crouched on the sidewalks, balancing a leaf full of rice in one hand and gently shoeing in lunch while watching lungy pass in review.

The lungy. There was a fine invention. A mere cylinder of cotton, it served as a genderless gown, skirt or shorts, depending on how one draped and knotted it. Hanging from the waist in a loose curtain, the lungy was a perfect air-conditioned solution to the tropics.

For a game of soccer, the lungy's hem was pulled up, gathered between the legs from front to back and stuffed in at the waist in back. Instant shorts.

Every April, a kind of Buddhist Mardi Gras swept the country. It was Maha Thingyan, the Water Festival, and the idea was to cleanse one's soul with a dousing of water. In reality, it was a national squirt-gun battle. Anyone in

sight was a target. Water mains were tapped with thick bamboo pipes that filled strategically placed barrels. Truckloads of young people roamed the city carrying their own ammunition and launchers, their lungys tucked up for action. Wet chaos ensued.

Movie theaters were popular, and the hillside downtown featured romance and battlefield heroics. When a foreign

MEANWHILE

film arrived in which a Moslem married a Hindu, all hell broke loose in street fights between the rival communities.

Tourism, never a mainstay, was coming into its own. Travelers wanted to see the enormous, gold-layered Shwedagon Pagoda in Rangoon, the dramatic reclining Buddha of Pegu, and the ancient city of Pagan. Some flew up to Sandoway, a beach paradise on the Bay of Bengal.

A train ride north to the storied city of Mandalay was not always swift; we waited on one trip for a boa constrictor to meander across the rails.

On Independence Day, Burma's many tribes converged on the capital for a parade that must have rivaled any in Asia for diversity and color. The Nagas — headhunters, we were told — sent a platoon. The Shan, Karen and Kachin peoples came in tribal dress, and the military bands blared.

Impartiality in foreign affairs was a hallmark. The government of Prime Minister U Nu hosted scores of Israelis in an effort to create a kind of Burmese kibbutz. Moscow was building a huge lakeside hotel on the outskirts of Rangoon. Americans sent by Washington or the Ford Foundation, including my father, offered assistance in the sciences and agriculture. When Zhou Enlai ar-

rived for a state visit, the Chinese leader was welcomed with a frenzy of red flags. A neutralist Burmese, U Thant, became United Nations secretary-general.

To be sure, the government was not universally loved. Nor were foreigners. Ethnic and political rebellions dogged U Nu. When a cache of U.S. arms was found in the hands of Nationalist Chinese insurgents, 10,000 people massed outside the U.S. Embassy in violent protest.

Burma's journey into darkness began on March 2, 1962. Armored personnel carriers and camouflaged trucks rolled into the capital along Promenade Road. Soldiers in battle dress stood guard outside our house. U Nu and his cabinet were arrested. So was the constitution.

General Ne Win struck out on what he called "the Burmese way to socialism" and marched the nation headlong into isolation and dictatorship. Many foreigners were ordered to leave, and there was a scramble to hire Chinese carpenters who built shipping crates.

In the years since, Western reporters have slipped into Rangoon for a few days every year or so. They emerged with word of a teetering economy and a beleaguered but gentle people.

I do not know how the Burmese endured. Their bitterness must have been deep, for they have risen in an angry mass. In a dispatch from Rangoon last week, after his release from a month in prison, U Sein Win, 66, a former newspaper editor, wrote: "After 26 years of seemingly passive acceptance of authoritarian rule, hundreds of thousands ... announced boldly that they had had enough. I saw them when they opened the prison doors. I got caught in a crowd of demonstrators, delaying my return home. I could hardly believe my eyes."

A revolution is taking place in a nation of 37 million people. I wonder how it will turn out.

The International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Back to Jefferson

Regarding "A Neighbor Should Stay Involved" (Opinion, Aug. 8) by Lawrence H. Berlin:

Mr. Berlin writes that "The hallmark of [Franklin Roosevelt's] policy was tolerance of de facto governments of whatever stripe." It is true that the moralistic approach to foreign policy found its patron saint in Woodrow Wilson, but Roosevelt was not the first to introduce the concept of tolerance of de facto governments. In 1793 Jefferson wrote: "We surely cannot deny to any nation that right whereon our own government is founded that every one may govern itself according to whatever form it pleases, and change these forms at its own will."

That became the traditional policy of the United States in the Western Hemisphere until it was renounced by Wilson. After Wilson, it was not Roosevelt who reversed it but the Republican presidents. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes under Warren Harding and Secretary Henry L. Stimson under Herbert Hoover felt that the Wilsonian doctrine would involve the United States in all kinds of mischief. Mr. Hughes wrote to Samuel Gompers on July 19, 1923: "We recognize the right of revolution, and we do not attempt to determine the internal concerns of other states."

Mr. Stimson, in a 1931 speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, declared: "As soon as it was reported to us through our diplomatic representatives, that the new governments in Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, Brazil and Panama were in control of the administrative machinery of the state, with the apparent general acquiescence of their people, and that they were willing and apparently able to discharge their international and conventional obligations, they were recognized by our Government."

DAVID WINGEATE PIKE, Paris.

Roosevelt's Stature

Regarding the column "Unhealthy Healthiness" (Aug. 10): Russell Baker writes: "Everyone knew FDR had suffered crippling polio, yet he was elected four times."

While the Germans listened in healthy Hitler spread the poisonous seed of his "Thousand-Year Reich," Roosevelt, with his legs wrapped in steel he couldn't feel, said, "You don't make yourself bigger by making someone else smaller."

A Saner Nuclear Course for India and Pakistan

The recent death of Pakistan's president focuses new attention on the nuclear balance in this part of Asia. Pakistan has been trying to gain nuclear weapon capability since the early 1970s. It is widely believed that it does not already have such capability, it soon will. By ruling out the option of destroying Pakistan's nuclear facilities, India implicitly accepts a nuclear Pakistan. It therefore requires a policy that will deal with such a Pakistan.

This policy should be mainly concerned with the limitation of nuclear weapons. The emphasis so far placed on any nuclear weapon ought to be replaced by a policy that controls the vertical proliferation of Indian and Pakistani nuclear weapons.

To provide a framework for such a policy, Indian leaders have to accept a basic fact: Once Pakistan achieves nuclear status, a more or less equal military relationship between India and Pakistan will prevail. Indian military superiority will be lost. Any arms control agreement would have to accept equivalent limits on nuclear weapons. There can be no margin for Indian nuclear superiority.

Heavens would argue that India needs more nuclear weapons to deter China. This view is specious. Since 1974 no Indian government

He gave us dignity. He gave us hope. He gave us work. We loved him. That is why he was elected four times.

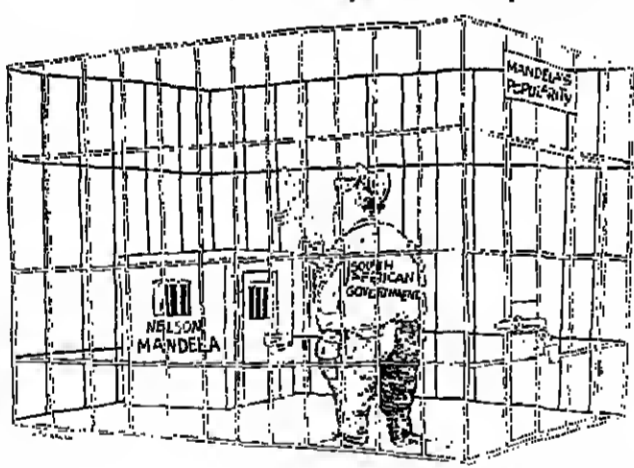
Recently a 40-year-old chemical engineer, educated in Texas, now working in the Netherlands, doubted my words when I told him that Roosevelt used to ride around in a wheelchair. "Strange," he said. "Nobody ever told us that."

BETTY BATWIN, The Hague.

Nobels for These Two?

In the same spirit that bestowed the Nobel Peace Prize on Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho for ending the Vietnam War, this year's peace prize should go to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran for bringing the Gulf War to a conclusion. I can already imagine Mr. Hussein, in his acceptance speech, expounding on the ethics of using poison gas, as well as Ayatollah Khomeini's meditations on the moral considerations of sending children into battle.

SHANTI FRIEDEN, Düsseldorf.



By ARCADIO in La Nación (San Jose, Costa Rica) CWB Syndicate

In His Own Words

Regarding "Botha Hits at Release of Mandela" (Aug. 19): The story quotes the South African president, Pieter Botha, as saying of Nelson Mandela, "I hope he will make it possible for me to act in a human way" by releasing him from prison. Here it is! At last! In his own words! Implicit, but unmistakable and unambiguous — Mr. Botha's admission of his past inhumanity to Mr. Mandela.

RICHARD ROSENTHAL, New York.

The Lesser of Two Evils

Regarding "Another Cost of Sanctions" by A. L. Ridgway (Letters, Aug. 24):

I agree that posching is an evil that must be stopped. But time has shown that sanctions against South Africa are one of the few effective vehicles to express international abhorrence of apartheid. To be sure, economic sanctions often seriously injure those they were designed to protect. But in international politics it is necessary sometimes to opt for the lesser of two evils to aim for eventual good.

COREY HARRIS, Nantes, France.

The Tip of the Iceberg

Regarding "Women Lawyers Try to Disbar Sexism" (Aug. 10):

At first I was shocked to read about the male attorneys who addressed women lawyers in their firm as "sluts" — apparently without provocation. However, upon reflection, I concluded that there was an arguable case (being an attorney myself) for indirect provocation.

WILLIAM GLASS, Paris.

The UN: Bad Reasoning

Regarding "UN Prolonged Gulf War" by H. Durabian (Letters, Aug. 23):

To conclude that "the UN handling of the conflict . . . prolonged the war" denotes either an incapacity for logical reasoning or the kind of loathing for the United Nations and all it stands for that has, to a large extent, brought about the organization's present plight.

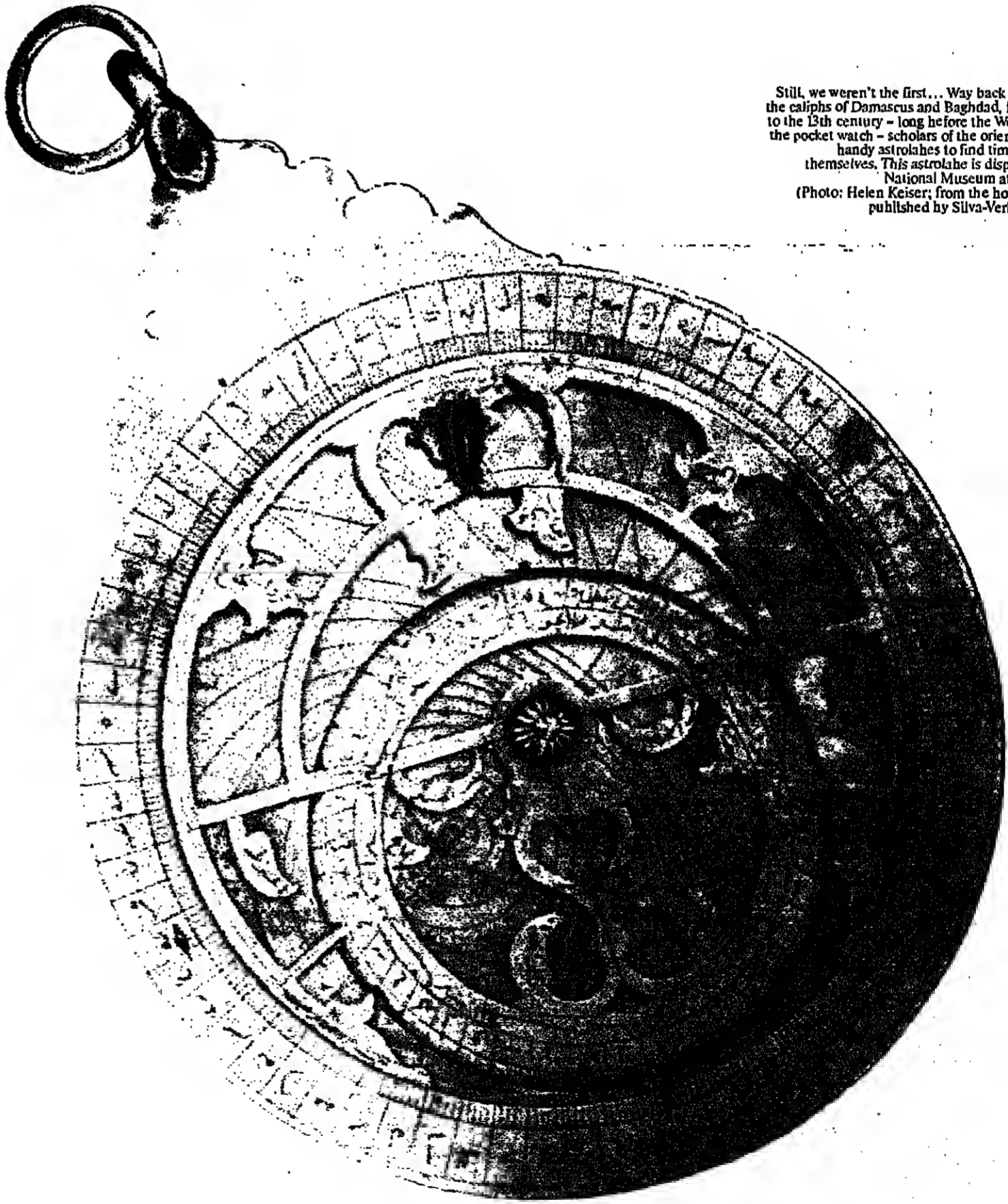
MEIR LEKER, Paris.

Pause That Refreshes

Regarding John T. Starr's "When Thoughts Have Time to Take Root and Unfold" (Meanwhile, Aug. 4):

How refreshing to be able to rest and renew my spirits and mind with Mr. Starr's article. After reading the day's news, I was thankful to lose myself for a few minutes.

THAIS C. LEAVITT, Krefeld, West Germany.



Still, we weren't the first. . . . Way back in the era of the caliphs of Damascus and Baghdad, from the 8th to the 13th century — long before the West invented the pocket watch — scholars of the orient used their handy astrolabes to find time and orient themselves. This astrolabe is displayed in the National Museum at Damascus. (Photo: Helen Kaiser; from the book "Arabia", published by Silva-Verlag, Zurich.)

Wherever clocks come from, we're at home.

As Switzerland's airline, we have an especially close relationship to precise timing. And to the region which gave birth to the ancestor of all watches — the Near and Middle East. With Swiss watch dependability, we fly to Abu Dhabi, Amman, Ankara, Baghdad, Cairo, Damascus, Dubai, Istanbul, Jeddah, Kuwait, Larnaca, Riyadh, Tel Aviv and Tehran. Whereby our aim, as befits the airline of a watch-making country, is exceptional punctuality. To the delight of the many business people in this area who count on us.



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# Burma Threatens To Curb Protesters

**RANGOON, Burma** — The government said Wednesday that it would take action against demonstrators seeking democracy unless they left the government offices they had occupied.

The announcement, the first hint of a clampdown on the mass revolt against single-party rule, was broadcast on Rangoon radio, the last media outlet still in government hands.

Without specifying what action it might take, the government demanded that protesters vacate government offices immediately, adding: "Those bent on violence will have to bear the responsibility for any consequences resulting from the refusal of this order."

The warning, which the radio said had come from Prime Minister Thura U Tun Tin's office, was issued as student leaders called for mass rallies and a general strike.

U Nu, the last prime minister before U Nu Win seized power in a 1962 coup, said in an interview that more than two-thirds of the country was under the control of the people.

Western diplomats in Rangoon said administration by the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party had collapsed in 40 towns and some suburbs of Rangoon and that Buddhist monks, students and other civilians had set up committees to run local affairs.

Student leaders said they were calling strikes they hoped would paralyze the nation Thursday. Mass rallies were to begin at Rangoon General Hospital, a focus of past demonstrations.

In subsequent days, the students

said, strikes might rotate among different sectors of the economy, a clear message to the beleaguered government that it was no longer in control.

Burmese sources said there was growing nervousness about possible military action against the strikers. Soldiers went on a rampage of killing between Aug. 8 and Aug. 12 but have since withdrawn to their barracks.

U Nu, Burma's senior political figure, said most of the army was not against the people, but he warned that soldiers might still shoot if ordered to do so.

The former prime minister formed a political alliance Monday that he said could step in to try to restore order to the country.

The group, the League for Democracy and Peace, has scheduled its first working meeting for Thursday.

U Nu said he would announce at the meeting whether he would be willing to act as head of any interim government.

Rangoon was disrupted again Wednesday by columns of students and workers parading through the streets behind banners demanding democracy after 26 years of single-party rule.

The demonstrators were demanding an immediate interim government followed by free elections. President Maung Maung has backed a referendum on democracy but has said it must be approved by an emergency party congress Sept. 12.

The already-poor economy has been badly hit since the major demonstrations and strikes began three weeks ago.



**AIR SHOW VICTIMS** — Four victims of the disaster in West Germany arriving Wednesday at a medical center in Texas. German officials lowered the toll to 48, and emphasized there would be no more aerobatics at any air bases in West Germany. Americans, meanwhile, raised the death toll to 52.

# 13 Die as Delta Jet Crashes in Dallas

**GRAPEVINE, Texas** — A Delta Air Lines 727 jet crashed on takeoff Wednesday at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport and exploded and burned, killing at least 13 people. Airline officials said 94 others on board survived.

It was the second crash of a major airliner on Wednesday. Earlier in the day, a Chinese airliner carrying 89 passengers and crew slid into Kowloon Bay as it landed in Hong Kong, and seven persons died, including six crew members.

The Delta plane had barely cleared the ground when it went down, but the cause of the crash was unclear. Some witnesses said that the plane, which was bound for Salt Lake City, had problems with its tail and that a rear engine may have been on fire as it tried to take off.

A survivor from the plane said a wheel appeared to collapse, causing one of its fuel-filled wings to scrape on the runway.

An unknown number of people apparently walked away from the charred wreckage, which lay in two pieces in a field near the runway. Other survivors were hospitalized.

"You knew you were going to crash all the time," said a survivor, Penn Waugh, a Dallas lawyer. "You're just looking for a place to get out. We never got going. You could hear this noise. You knew something was wrong."

Mr. Waugh said some survivors

crawled out of the right side of the plane and others climbed through the roof.

A spokesman for Delta in Atlanta, Jackie Pate, said the flight, by a 15-year-old Boeing 727-200 carrying 97 passengers and a crew of seven, had originated in Jackson, Mississippi. A few infants were not listed as passengers.

Mr. Waugh said the landing gear appeared to collapse as the plane taxied into its takeoff.

A spokesman for Delta, Bill Berry, said at the airline's Atlanta headquarters that 13 people had been killed.

Mr. Berry said the three pilots survived the crash, but the captain suffered a back injury.

Skies were clear and breezes moderate at the time of the crash. Witnesses said the left engine appeared to be smoking or on fire as it was taking off. The jetliner's front section turned up and the plane lifted off briefly, but the tail slid back down against the ground and exploded and the entire jetliner settled to earth and burst into flames.

Mr. Berry said the plane's proximity to the airport probably contributed to "the survivability" of passengers.

He said that the plane came down about 1,000 feet (300 meters) from the runway. "This made it possible for the emergency people to reach it quite fast," he said.

## Plane Skids into Sea

A Chinese jetliner skidded into the sea shortly after landing in Hong Kong on Wednesday morning, killing seven persons and injuring 14. Coleen Geraghty reported to the International Herald Tribune from Hong Kong.

The majority of the 89 passengers and crew escaped unharmed from the Trident aircraft, which fractured forward of the entry door.

Hong Kong aviation officials were still investigating why the plane slid off the runway, across an adjacent taxiway, and into Kowloon Bay. It landed in the midst of a driving rainstorm which, officials said, had limited visibility to 3,000 meters.

The dead all held Chinese passports and were believed to include six crew members, including the pilot, and one passenger.

Among the injured were seven Hong Kong citizens, three Chinese, two Taiwanese and two Americans.

Rescue teams helped most passengers escape through the fuselage, but divers had to assist trapped passengers. A blaze in one of the engines was extinguished by fire fighters.

C.A.A.C 301 had taken off from Guangzhou to southern China for the 30-minute flight to Hong Kong. Radio communication between the pilot and the control tower in Hong Kong indicated no problems on board until the landing.

# 3 on Mission When Shot, IRA Says

**BELFAST** — The Irish Republican Army said Wednesday that three of its members killed a day earlier by British soldiers were "on active service," the IRA term for a guerrilla mission.

The killings by the British were seen as the start of a tougher British policy to combat increased IRA attacks.

Also Wednesday, an explosion in an apartment in the mainly Roman Catholic Creggan section of Londonderry killed two persons and injured a third, according to Londonderry police. The IRA apologized for the trap that went "tragically wrong."

In West Germany, a Stuttgart radio station reported that two people believed to be IRA guerrillas were caught as they tried to cross the border from the Netherlands with guns and explosives.

Authorities confirmed arresting two men with weapons but did not say whether they were IRA members or had explosives.

Northern Ireland police and the British Army released few details of the ambush and killing of the three IRA guerrillas at Drumknilly in County Tyrone.

British media reports said commands of the British Army's elite Special Air Services regiment ambushed and killed the three men as they prepared to attack a soldier of the locally recruited Ulster Defense Regiment.

The police and army refused to comment on the reports.

Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the outlawed IRA, said Tuesday that the slain men were IRA members. It identified them as Brian Mulligan and the brothers Gerard and Martin Harte.

It released a statement Wednesday from the IRA's Mid-Ulster battalion saying the men were killed while "on active service."

The prime minister of Ireland, Charles J. Haughey, called for an urgent review of the circumstances of the shooting of the three men.

The government's Northern Ireland Office refused to say if the shootings were a result of new security measures in the province.

Security forces have denied accusations that they operate a so-called shoot-to-kill policy, in which suspects are gunned down without being given a chance to surrender.

The Belfast bomb was triggered by an elderly man who climbed through an apartment window, worried that the young man living there had not been seen for several days, police said.

# Shamir Is Said to Back Lethal Force Against Palestinian Stone Throwers

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

**JERUSALEM** — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel has set off a political firestorm here by calling for new rules to make it easier for Israeli soldiers and Jewish settlers to open fire at Palestinian stone-throwers, a senior aide confirmed Wednesday night.

Mr. Shamir is said to have endorsed the change at a meeting Tuesday with a Jewish settler whose Uzi submachine gun had been confiscated by police last week after he opened fire at alleged stone-throwers at an Arab refugee camp near Hebron, in the West Bank. The prime minister was instrumental in persuading police to return the weapon and two others taken from other settlers after similar incidents.

A senior cabinet minister in the rival Labor Party denounced Mr. Shamir's move as an endorsement of lawlessness and a "Wild West" atmosphere in the occupied territories, scene of nearly nine months of Palestinian civil unrest.

And an incident late Wednesday, in which an Israeli civilian was killed by a Palestinian in the West Bank, was allegedly wounded two soldiers while allegedly shooting at an Arab gasoline-bomb thrower, is certain to further fuel the controversy.

Early Wednesday, Mr. Shamir's media adviser, Avi Pazner, denied that the prime minister had endorsed changing the rules for shooting. But later Wednesday, another senior aide, Yosef Achimer, contradicted Mr. Pazner's account and confirmed that Mr. Shamir had called for the changes.

"What the prime minister said," Mr. Achimer said in a telephone interview, "is that the attitude toward those who throw stones or use guns and pistols, because stones can be just as lethal as the others."

Mr. Pazner later explained the discrepancy by saying he had not heard the prime minister's statement. But political analysts said the differing accounts suggested that Mr. Shamir's office had stumbled in trying to transmit dual and contradictory messages — one of toughness to an impatient Israeli public fearful of the uprising, the other of reasonableness to Washington and other foreign observers.

The 70,000 Jewish settlers of the West Bank and Gaza Strip are a key part of Mr. Shamir's rightist constituency as Israel approaches its Nov. 1 parliamentary elections. They have been increasingly frustrated by the army's inability to stop the steady flow of stone-throwing incidents that make their daily travel hazardous.

The army reports that at least 300 Israeli civilians have been injured and hundreds of cars damaged to some 6,000 stone-throwing incidents and 1,000 gasoline-bomb incidents since the violence began last December.

At the same time, scenes of settlers brandishing automatic weapons, setting up illegal roadblocks and enforcing vigilante-style justice have been increasingly common on West Bank roads. At least 15 of the 250 Palestinians killed since the uprising began have been shot by Israeli civilians, and the circumstances of several of these incidents remain unclear. Three Israelis have also been killed.

The current rules allow soldiers and settlers to open fire only if their lives are clearly endangered. Earlier in the year, the regulations were expanded to allow soldiers to automatically shoot at those throwing gasoline bombs — a move that

brought sharp criticism from the U.S. State Department.

Mr. Shamir's involvement began when Michael Cohen, a settler from Hebron, began a hunger strike outside the prime minister's residence here to protest the confiscation of his gun. Mr. Cohen said he had opened fire last week on stone-throwers at the Arab refugee camp who had held his car.

But army sources gave a different account, saying the rocks had been thrown at a bus in front of Mr. Cohen and that he had fired wildly, just missing soldiers in a nearby observation post. Some senior officers reportedly were furious that Mr. Shamir arranged for Mr. Cohen to get the weapon back.

Emergency Minister Moshe Shalom of the rival Labor Party, governing partner with Mr. Shamir's Likud-Israeli shaky ruling coalition, told Israeli radio the prime minister should resign and call for the rule of law.

"This is the difference between the Wild West and a state," he said. An army spokesman confirmed the wounding by a settler of two soldiers while they were chasing a molotov cocktail thrower.

# AZERBAIJAN: A Haunted City

(Continued from Page 1)

The policy is assimilation and coexistence.

When the Armenian majority in Nagorno-Karabakh, a mountainous enclave in western Azerbaijan, demanded early this year to be joined with Armenia, Moscow and elsewhere took to the streets in sympathy.

Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia, still in a period of tense recovery from months of strikes and civil disobedience, remain off limits to Western reporters.

In Sumgait and Baku, according to local Armenians, the cause aroused little excitement except an occasional loud argument between neighbors.

"Armenians in Baku and Sumgait tend to be quite assimilated," said David Dilanyan, a priest at the Armenian Orthodox church in Baku who also serves many Armenians in Sumgait. "And perhaps they were afraid of a dash. Many of them actively opposed the Nagorno-Karabakh campaign. They sent telegrams to the newspapers calling for an end to the strikes and demonstrations, for peace and reason."

Even now, everyone in Sumgait seems to know firsthand of an Azerbaijani who, like Mr. Mamedov, sheltered Armenian neighbors during the troubles.

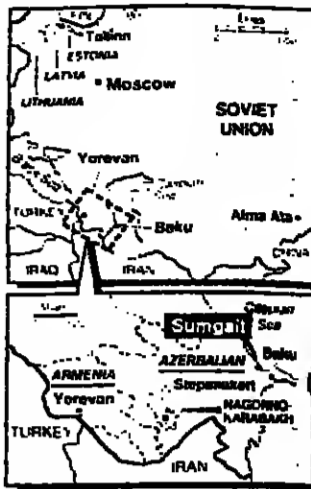
"When the events began over Nagorno-Karabakh, we thought about different places where we could expect trouble," said Mr. Gadzhiev, the party leader, who was working as a government official in the Nakhichevan region of Azerbaijan when the trouble began. "We thought of many places, but we never thought that something would happen in Sumgait."

In hindsight, he said, one can see some simmering discontent in the city. Sumgait has such a serious housing shortage that many newcomers to the city — most of them Azerbaijanis — live in shabby worker hostels or in a crude shantytown on the outskirts.

No one quite says so, but there are hints that these people looked with some resentment on the well-established population of Armenians, many of them merchants and traders, who lived in better housing.

Then, early this year, the first bustle of Azerbaijani arrivals from the villages of Armenia with their stories of Armenian abuses.

The buses pulled into the station on Fricadsh Street, a shabby building dressed in peeling green paint, and disgorged the agitated villagers into the hands of their



Sumgait relatives. A few young firebrands called for vengeance.

On Feb. 27, after days of misleading reassurances in the press that all was calm, Radio Baku broadcast a report that seemed to confirm the worst: Two Azerbaijanis had been killed in a clash near Nagorno-Karabakh.

That night a crowd of young Azerbaijanis went on a window-smashing rampage.

The next night rioting boiled up again and spread out from the bus station into streets and the five-story apartment blocks nearby.

Outside Sumgait itself, that night has become the stuff of legend. Armenians in Yerevan, Moscow and the United States insist that hundreds of Armenians were slaughtered and that a cover-up took place. If so, no one has come forth with evidence to prove it.

"Everyone wants to use the case for his own ends, to throw mud on the other side," said Mr. Ismailov, the prosecutor.

After the riots, the local party leader, mayor and police chief were dismissed and expelled from the party for dereliction of duty.

The city has set up a commission on ethnic relations, and, according to city officials, has been given an emergency grant from Moscow to build new housing, a hospital and clubs to ease the social tensions that may have contributed to the events.

"It's hard to imagine that it could happen again," said Takhir Mamedov, a 22-year-old Azerbaijani factory worker, who was the only one interviewed who thought it possible that the riots could be repeated. "But if another group of extremists tries something against the Azerbaijani nation, then everything could happen again."

# MISSING: Troubling U.S. Legacy

(Continued from Page 1)

the peak of Mr. Nixon's troubles over Watergate.

President Jimmy Carter, saying he believed that no Americans remained alive in Indochina against their will, emphasized normalization of relations with Vietnam and the quiet return of romances. But after the Vietnamese invaded Cambodia in late 1978, relations were frozen and the return of bodies stopped. League membership dropped to about 700 families.

President Ronald Reagan came to office in 1981 highly critical of previous administrations for not doing more about the missing Americans and apparently convinced that some were still alive.

The league's membership is now over 3,600, a peak, and Ms. Griffiths herself, as a member of the government's POW-MIA Interagency Group, helps to make administration policy. She has been a member of every significant administration delegation to Hanoi since 1982.

The issue of the missing received

ocw attention in early August when Vietnam, having agreed to joint search efforts with the United States to try to resolve the most promising cases, "temporarily" suspended such cooperation days later, charging that the Reagan administration "continues to pursue a hostile policy against Vietnam."

It was this suspension that was reversed Tuesday.

The stated source of Hanoi's displeasure was congressional testimony by Gaston J. Sigur, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, who opposed a resolution urging the establishment of interests sections here and in Hanoi at the same low level of diplomatic representation the United States has with Cuba.

The resolution was the work of Representative Thomas J. Ridge, a Pennsylvania Republican and Vietnam veteran, and of Senator John S. McCain 3d, an Arizona Republican who was a prisoner of war in North Vietnam for six years. Mr. McCain said he felt diplomatic representation would "speed resolution of the legacies of the war."

# ARMS: U.S. Ties Cuts to ABM Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

struction. But it said that these measures were "not sufficient either to correct the treaty violation or to meet U.S. concerns about the significant impact of the violation."

The administration also acknowledged that the Soviet Union had offered to dismantle the station if the United States made counterconcessions, notably by suspending its Strategic Defense Initiative research program.

But the statement described this demand as "unacceptable." The United States also accused the Soviet Union of "illegally" deploying radar devices at Gornel, which it said constitutes another violation of the 1973 treaty.

The warnings constituted an escalation of American criticism of the Krasnoyarsk radar station, according to U.S. officials.

NATO diplomats in Geneva and military experts said the U.S. statement appeared to be exaggerated and might have been influenced by domestic political calculations, including the administration's wish to be seen taking a firm line with the Soviet Union during the presidential election campaign.

They said Moscow's decision to build the radar station in the first place was provocative and raised unanswered questions about its attitude toward the ABM Treaty. But they insisted that the station posed no military threat, since it does not work.

However, several of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization diplomats expressed concern that the Reagan administration might be playing up its dispute with the Soviet Union over the radar station in order to justify its determination to press ahead with research into antimissile defense systems in space.

SHERIDAN MORLEY  
IN THE CITY WEDNESDAY  
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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY



"Wnroljcheihaisnaicx oi Tuborg...?"

مكتبة المصطفى

SCIENCE

Setback Reported in Parkinson's Surgery Tests

By Gina Kolata  
New York Times Service

THE transplant of fetal tissue into the brain, a daring procedure that many experts have considered the best hope for treatment of Parkinson's disease, is yielding disappointing results, say Swedish scientists who have tried the operation on two patients.

Experts said the report was a serious setback in the search for effective treatment of Parkinson's, a progressive nerve disorder that causes tremors, rigidity and other debilitating symptoms. Still, researchers have not given up.

A Mexican surgeon who has implanted fetal tissue into five patients has reported positive results. Although European and American experts said they were puzzled by aspects of his initial reports, they said they would await publication of details before evaluating the claim. The Swedes said they planned further experiments.

Last year, patients and doctors were elated by reports from the Mexican doctor, Ignacio Madrazo Navarro, that a related pioneering procedure, involving transplants of tissue from a patient's own adrenal gland into the brain, had achieved success.

Dr. Madrazo, of La Raza Hospital in Mexico City, asserts that the adrenal im-

plants helped many of the 50 patients on whom he has used the method. Many American doctors, however, after trying adrenal transplants scores of times without much success, have all but given up.

Based on animal studies and other evidence, experts have been hoping that implants using tissue from the brain of a human fetus, rather than adrenal tissue, would work better. Both methods are intended to spur the brain's production of the chemical dopamine, which is believed to be disrupted in Parkinson's patients. The adrenal gland produces an almost identical chemical, and scientists hoped that its cells would do the same when placed in the malfunctioning area of the brain.

But the implanting of fetal tissue was thought to hold the greatest promise, especially since fetal cells are so fast-growing and adaptable, and are less likely to produce an immune response.

Late last year, Swedish scientists attempted the fetal implant surgery in two patients. Since it takes months for fetal cells to grow and start functioning in animal experiments, the researchers cautioned that they could not say whether the patients were helped until six months or more had passed. Now, nine months later, the patients have not improved.

Researchers in the United States, where about 500,000 people suffer from Parkinson's, expressed disappointment, but most thought the technique deserved more exploration. Because it uses tissue from aborted fetuses, the technique raises ethical questions that American officials believe have not been fully addressed: When can a fetus properly be used, and who has the right to authorize use of a fetus? The federal government has stopped paying for research until a committee, scheduled to meet this fall, provides guidelines.

Although animals do not develop Parkinson's, researchers can mimic the disease in animals by destroying their dopamine-producing brain cells. When they do, they can cure the animals with implants of dopamine-producing cells from fetal brains.

THE Swedish researchers, led by Dr. Olof Lindvall and Dr. Anders Bjorklund of the University of Lund, are among the most experienced with this research. They have been testing fetal implants in animals for more than a decade, and they have been planning since 1984 to operate on people with severe Parkinson's. They operated late last year on two women, ages 48 and 55, with severe Parkinson's disease. They gave their first report in June at a meeting in Israel and said last week that

their patients' conditions were unchanged.

But Lindvall and Bjorklund said they would operate on other patients even if the first two never show improvement because the animal experiments are promising and because the patients who had the operation are no worse off than before the surgery.

So far, transplants of fetal tissue are known to have been tried on only a handful of patients. In addition to Dr. Madrazo's efforts in Mexico and the experiments in Sweden, a British team has reportedly tried the procedure on four patients since April. The British researchers, led by Dr. Edward Hitchcock of Birmingham, reported improvement in the patients, according to newspaper reports and scientists who have spoken with the researchers.

But experts noted that the British group has not reported its data in a scientific forum and that, unlike the Swedish team, it does not have extensive experience. In particular, experts said they are cautious about both the Mexican and British reports that patients improved immediately after surgery.

Animal experiments indicated that it should take months before the fetal tissue grows and secretes chemicals that alleviate Parkinson's symptoms. Another aspect of Dr. Madrazo's work that puzzles scientists is that he used fetal tissue from spontane-

ously aborted fetuses about 13 weeks old. Animal studies have indicated that tissue from fetuses older than nine weeks will not survive if implanted. Dr. Madrazo asserts that differences in the techniques used may account for the differing results.

But Dr. Lindvall, finding Dr. Madrazo's results difficult to understand, said he does not think the improvements that Dr. Madrazo saw in the patients were due to the growth of the fetal tissue in their brains. "One of the most important questions is to clarify the mechanism" that accounts for the reported improvements, Dr. Lindvall said.

Dr. Bjorklund said that, although fetal implants are more successful in animal experiments than adrenal implants, they still pose technical difficulties. One obstacle is that few fetal cells survive.

The Swedes implanted tissue from four fetuses in each patient, on the assumption that the same proportion of cells would survive in humans as in animals. "Admittedly, that is a range of assumptions," Dr. Bjorklund said. "If the human brain offers a less favorable environment, if, say, there is more bleeding around the implant or more cells die because of the age of the patient or the ongoing disease process," tissue from four fetuses may not be enough.



Dr. Ignacio Madrazo Navarro says he used strict procedures.

Mexican Doctor Unfazed by Storm Over His Research

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In his office at La Raza Medical Center, Dr. Ignacio Madrazo Navarro sits alongside stacks of correspondence from around the world. Each letter is a plea from a patient suffering from Parkinson's disease, asking Dr. Madrazo for an operation. Dr. Madrazo's colleagues are also writing and talking about him, though in less than adulatory terms.

Nearly two and a half years after he first transplanted adrenal tissue into the brain of a Parkinson's patient, Dr. Madrazo is at the center of a controversy. He is admired by some for his innovation, but accused by others of exaggerating the benefits and playing down the risks of the transplants.

Initially, researchers were enthusiastic when he reported that gravely ill patients were able to lead near-normal lives after transplants. But medical teams in the United States and Western Europe have tried the procedure without the success Dr. Madrazo reported. "We're fed up with his being lionized," said Judy Rosner, executive director of the United Parkinson Foundation in Chicago, reflecting the hard feelings about Dr. Madrazo's reports.

On Sept. 12, 1987, in a refinement of the operation, Dr. Madrazo transplanted tissue from a spontaneously aborted fetus into the brains of two Parkinson's patients. Many experts hope the procedure will work better than the adrenal transplants. He has subsequently performed fetal tissue implants in three more patients.

His assertion of positive results from those operations too is now being questioned. A Swedish team has reported no benefit for two patients who received fetal tissue implants there.

Dr. Madrazo said he understands the controversy and is not surprised. "It's very much like what we saw after Christiana Barnard did the first heart transplant," Dr. Madrazo said. "Those who got good results were delighted, and those who did not grumbled. But after a while, everything finds its level."

Dr. Madrazo asserted that many of the apparent discrepancies in results can be explained by differences in technique, including the amount and kind of tissue transplanted.

Medication after surgery has also become an issue in the case of Nelson Martinez, who in July 1987 became the first American to undergo the adrenal operation in Mexico City. When he returned to Los Angeles, doctors urged him to take Sinemet, the drug most often prescribed for Parkinson's. "He almost became paralyzed when he took it," said his wife, Martha. "He got stiff, and was shaking terribly. But when he stopped, he was soon back on track again."

Dr. Madrazo said he believed patients become "more sensitive to medication" after the procedure.

CRITICS assert that Dr. Madrazo's evaluations of patients have not been sufficiently stringent scientifically to document changes in their disease. Dr. Madrazo said that, although he did not have access to PET scan technology, an advanced method of studying brain activity, he and colleagues strictly followed established procedures in rating the severity of the disease, both before and after surgery. He dismissed suggestions that he has been overoptimistic in assessing his patients and that a "placebo effect" accounts for improvements.

While many American experts have become wary of the adrenal transplants, one in particular has remained a defender of Dr. Madrazo. "I examined the first two patients ever operated on, the ones reported in the New England Journal of Medicine, and there is no question in my mind that (his operation works)," said Dr. Abraham Lieberman, professor of neurology at the New York University Medical Center. "It's not 100 percent, and there are problems with it, but you can't say it doesn't work at all."

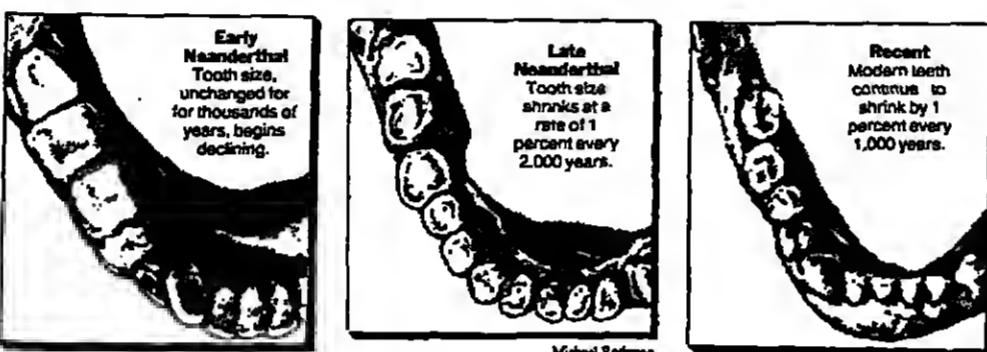
Dr. Lieberman, chairman of the medical advisory board of the American Parkinson's Disease Association, has also performed the operation himself.

Studies of the first 50 patients to undergo the adrenal transplant operation in Mexico and of the first 5 to receive fetal tissue implants are now being prepared for publication, and Dr. Madrazo said they should answer many questions. "Yes, we have had patients who are worse off now than before the operation," he said. "But that was the result of surgical complications. Let's not blame the procedure; in the face of an implacable progressive disease, the cost-risk benefit is very much in favor of the patient."

Among the patients receiving adrenal transplants, four of Dr. Madrazo's first 14 died, but of the next 36, only one has died. Of the deaths, the most controversial is that of a patient who had an epileptic seizure and died of a heart attack. Neurologists at Loma Linda University in California said the seizure was probably caused by the operation.

Some who have been encouraged by Dr. Madrazo's work argue that the controversy may be as much about personality and politics as about purely medical matters. "I know Dr. Madrazo, and regard him as a pioneering individual, an innovative surgeon, and an honest person," Dr. Lieberman said.

IN BRIEF



Human Teeth, Already Small, Shrink Faster Than Ever

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists have long known that human teeth have been getting smaller. Now anthropologists at the University of Michigan have produced strong evidence identifying the onset of this evolutionary trend, establishing the rates of size reduction and showing that in the last 10,000 years tooth size on average has been shrinking at twice the rate it had been for the previous 90,000 years.

The anthropologists said teeth should continue to

get smaller in future generations as the importance of large, strong teeth in survival further diminishes.

In an analysis of millions of teeth collected all over the world in the last 25 years, Dr. C. Loring Brace, who headed the Michigan study, measured the surfaces of molars and incisors from prehistoric and modern humans. Teeth today, he discovered, are on average half the size of those with which Neanderthals chewed raw mammoth flesh 75,000 to 100,000 years ago.

Drug to Aid Impotent Men Found Safer in Pill Form

NEW YORK (NYT) — Early tests of the pill form of a drug used to help impotent men achieve an erection indicate that the pill is safer, more convenient and just as effective as the injected version, according to a report in the Annals of Internal Medicine.

The researcher, Dr. Grant Gwinup, found that eight of the 16 impotent men who took the pill and did not

respond to a placebo were able to have intercourse, a success rate comparable to that of the injections.

Researchers found that the pill form is not strong enough to cause priapism, which sometimes occurs with the injected form. Dr. Gwinup said. The drug, phenolamine, causes blood vessels to expand. In pill form, it was once used to treat some adrenal tumors, but it is no longer manufactured. Dr. Gwinup said.

Test Suggests Environment Recovers From Acid Rain

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Scientists who used a roof to shelter a wooded area from acid rain say they found the environment can stage a remarkable recovery once pollution ceases, at least in some places.

In an effort to gauge the ability of the environment to rebound, researchers put a clear plastic roof over about 1,000 square yards (835 square meters) of a sparsely wooded region in Norway subject to high levels of acid rain. During the four years of their experiment, the roofed area was "watered" by rain

and snow from which acidic chemicals were removed.

Reporting in the British journal Nature, Richard Wright of the Norwegian Institute for Water Research said the experiment found "chemical changes caused by acid deposition are largely reversible." Courtenay Riordan, an acid rain expert with the Environmental Protection Agency, said the study "confirms what a lot of people have been saying — if you don't have thick soil and you do eliminate acid deposit, you would expect the water and soil to recover fairly rapidly."

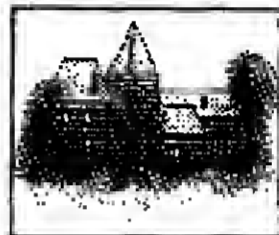
Space Biologist Predicts Life on a Moon of Jupiter

SUNNYVALE, California (Reuters) — A space biologist involved in a study of life in the universe says he believes organic compounds, a life form, would be found on Europa, a moon of the planet Jupiter.

"I will bet my money we will find organic compounds there," Dr. John Oro, an exobiologist of the University of Houston, said at a press conference

arranged by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The spacecraft Galileo will be launched by NASA in the autumn of 1989 and is expected to reach Europa in the mid-1990s.

Exobiologists, who study the origins of life, and scientists who plan NASA's space missions have been working together at the Ames laboratory near here.



TALLOIRES

THE PRESIDENTS CONFERENCE

For five days this September, University Presidents from all over the globe will gather at Tufts University's European Center in Talloires, France.

Their goal is to develop something essential to the future of humankind—a worldwide curriculum on arms control, negotiation and conflict management.

From September 12-16, participants will review educational, political and social forces from their countries and design a curriculum for all.

Media are invited to the Friday, September 16 news conference and presentation of the Talloires Declaration at 10:00 a.m.

The Presidents Conference is hosted by Jean Mayer, President, Tufts University and is sponsored by:

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NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	120.50	119.75	120.00	+0.25
AT&T	987,654	24.10	23.80	24.00	+0.20
AmEx	876,543	45.20	44.80	45.00	+0.20
GenCorp	765,432	32.10	31.80	32.00	+0.20
Wendover	654,321	18.50	18.20	18.40	+0.20
Amgen	543,210	28.90	28.60	28.80	+0.20
Amgen	432,109	15.30	15.10	15.20	+0.10
Amgen	321,098	12.40	12.20	12.30	+0.10
Amgen	210,987	10.50	10.30	10.40	+0.10
Amgen	109,876	8.60	8.40	8.50	+0.10

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,456,789
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,456,789
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,456,789
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,456,789
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,456,789
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,456,789
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,456,789
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,456,789
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,456,789
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,456,789
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,456,789

NYSE Index					
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%

**Wednesday's**  
**NYSE**  
**Closing**

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary					
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%

NASDAQ Index					
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
NASDAQ	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
NASDAQ	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
NASDAQ	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
NASDAQ	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
NASDAQ	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%

AMEX Most Active					
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
DJ Bond	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
DJ Bond	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
DJ Bond	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
DJ Bond	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
DJ Bond	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%

NYSE Diary					
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%
NYSE	2,031.65	2,028.50	2,031.65	+3.15	+0.16%

Dow Jones Averages					
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
DJ Ind	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
DJ Ind	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
DJ Ind	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
DJ Ind	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
DJ Ind	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%

Standard & Poor's Index					
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
S&P 500	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
S&P 500	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
S&P 500	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
S&P 500	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
S&P 500	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%

NASDAQ Diary					
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
NASDAQ	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
NASDAQ	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
NASDAQ	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
NASDAQ	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%
NASDAQ	1,234.56	1,231.45	1,234.56	+3.11	+0.25%

AMEX Stock Index					
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%
AMEX	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50	+0.50%

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

# NYSE Slips as Early Rally Fails

**United Press International**

**NEW YORK** — Prices weakened Wednesday in slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange after the market failed to sustain an early advance that analysts attributed to a stronger dollar and bond market.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which slipped 3.20 points Tuesday, fell 6.58 to close at 2,031.65.

Declines edged out advances. Volume rose to about 131.50 million shares from 108.72 million traded on Tuesday.

The Dow jumped about 12 points in the early going and then started to turn lower around midday. It managed to trim a 10-point deficit to less than two points before a small wave of selling took place in the final minutes.

Broad-market indexes also lost ground. The New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.37 to 148.29. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.99 to 261.52. The price of an average share lost 8 cents.

"The bond market was a little more favorable as we started the day," said Jim Andrews, first vice president in charge of institutional trading at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia.

"In addition, when volume is this light, those people who hang around are generally a bit more positive than those who have decided to pack it in."

But after the opening burst, Mr. Andrews said, the Dow "ran up against some resistance at the 2,040 area."

"At that point, even though some would like to participate, there was no one else around to keep it going. It tends to fall off on its own," Mr. Andrews said.

The August "unemployment number on Friday remains the key," Mr. Andrews said. "If it indicates that the economy is not heating up, or is as robust as feared, people should start to come back with a little better feeling."

"The Fed has already raised rates. And if we get a sign that the economy is rolling back, or even flattening out, we could get a market advance on the order of five to seven percent. The employment data is clearly the focus now."

Could be the most active issue, down 1/4 to 2 1/2. The stock jumped 7 1/2 Tuesday after the company said it had agreed to be acquired by Nippon Mining of Tokyo for \$23.25 a share.

Public Service Enterprise Group followed, unchanged at 29 1/2.

Texas Utilities was third, up 1/4 to 28 1/2.

AT&T was off 1/4 to 24 1/2. IBM fell 1 1/4 to 111 1/2.

Among other blue chips, General Electric was off 1/4 to 40 1/2, Merck was off 1/4 to 54 1/2, American Express was down 1/4 to 28 1/2 and Eastman Kodak was off 1/4 to 43.

B.F. Goodrich rose 2 1/4 to 54. The company refused comment on rumors that Sir James Goldsmith was planning a \$75-a-share takeover bid.

Prices closed mixed in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
120.50	119.75	IBM	4.8	13.2	120.50	119.75	120.00	120.00	+0.25
24.10	23.80	AT&T	5.2	10.5	24.10	23.80	24.00	24.00	+0.20
45.20	44.80	AmEx	3.5	12.8	45.20	44.80	45.00	45.00	+0.20
32.10	31.80	GenCorp	2.8	11.5	32.10	31.80	32.00	32.00	+0.20
18.50	18.20	Wendover	1.5	12.3	18.50	18.20	18.40	18.40	+0.20

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
14.00	13.80	Amgen	1.2	11.8	14.00	13.80	13.90	13.90	+0.10
12.40	12.20	Amgen	1.0	12.4	12.40	12.20	12.30	12.30	+0.10
10.50	10.30	Amgen	0.8	13.1	10.50	10.30	10.40	10.40	+0.10
8.60	8.40	Amgen	0.7	12.3	8.60	8.40	8.50	8.50	+0.10

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
28.50	28.20	Amgen	1.5	11.9	28.50	28.20	28.40	28.40	+0.20
26.10	25.80	Amgen	1.3	12.5	26.10	25.80	26.00	26.00	+0.20
24.20	23.90	Amgen	1.1	13.0	24.20	23.90	24.10	24.10	+0.20
22.30	22.00	Amgen	0.9	12.6	22.30	22.00	22.20	22.20	+0.20

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
11.50	11.20	Amgen	0.6	12.1	11.50	11.20	11.40	11.40	+0.20
10.80	10.50	Amgen	0.5	12.2	10.80	10.50	10.70	10.70	+0.20
10.10	9.80	Amgen	0.4	12.3	10.10	9.80	10.00	10.00	+0.20
9.40	9.10	Amgen	0.3	12.4	9.40	9.10	9.30	9.30	+0.20

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
13.20	12.90	Amgen	0.7	12.5	13.20	12.90	13.10	13.10	+0.20
12.50	12.20	Amgen	0.6	12.6	12.50	12.20	12.40	12.40	+0.20
11.80	11.50	Amgen	0.5	12.7	11.80	11.50	11.70	11.70	+0.20
11.10	10.80	Amgen	0.4	12.8	11.10	10.80	11.00	11.00	+0.20

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
14.50	14.20	Amgen	0.8	12.9	14.50	14.20	14.40	14.40	+0.20
13.80	13.50	Amgen	0.7	13.0	13.80	13.50	13.70	13.70	+0.20
13.10	12.80	Amgen	0.6	13.1	13.10	12.80	13.00	13.00	+0.20
12.40	12.10	Amgen	0.5	13.2	12.40	12.10	12.30	12.30	+0.20

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
15.80	15.50	Amgen	0.9	13.3	15.80	15.50	15.70	15.70	+0.20
15.10	14.80	Amgen	0.8	13.4	15.10	14.80	15.00	15.00	+0.20
14.40	14.10	Amgen	0.7	13.5	14.40	14.10	14.30	14.30	+0.20
13.70	13.40	Amgen	0.6	13.6	13.70	13.40	13.60	13.60	+0.20

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
16.10	15.80	Amgen	1.0	13.7	16.10	15.80	16.00	16.00	+0.20
15.40	15.10	Amgen	0.9	13.8	15.40	15.10	15.30	15.30	+0.20
14.70	14.40	Amgen	0.8	13.9	14.70	14.40	14.60	14.60	+0.20
14.00	13.70	Amgen	0.7	14.0	14.00	13.70	13.90	13.90	+0.20

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17.40	17.10	Amgen	1.1	14.1	17.40	17.10	17.30	17.30	+0.20
16.70	16.40	Amgen	1.0	14.2	16.70	16.40	16.60	16.60	+0.20
16.00	15.70	Amgen	0.9	14.3	16.00	15.70	15.90	15.90	+0.20
15.30	15.00	Amgen	0.8	14.4	15.30	15.00	15.20	15.20	+0.20

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE
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# Wednesdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close
110	100	IBM	4.00	3.6	12	110	100	105
100	90	AT&T	2.00	2.0	15	100	90	95
90	80	GE	1.00	1.3	18	90	80	85
80	70	Ford	0.50	0.8	20	80	70	75
70	60	Walt Disney	0.20	0.3	25	70	60	65
60	50	Amgen	0.10	0.2	30	60	50	55
50	40	Boeing	0.05	0.1	35	50	40	45
40	30	McDonald's	0.02	0.05	40	40	30	35
30	20	Wal-Mart	0.01	0.02	45	30	20	25
20	10	Target	0.00	0.00	50	20	10	15

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close
150	140	Merck	1.50	1.0	15	150	140	145
140	130	Johnson & Johnson	1.00	0.7	20	140	130	135
130	120	Pfizer	0.80	0.6	25	130	120	125
120	110	Roche	0.60	0.5	30	120	110	115
110	100	Schering-Plough	0.50	0.4	35	110	100	105
100	90	Amgen	0.40	0.3	40	100	90	95
90	80	Boehringer-Ingelheim	0.30	0.2	45	90	80	85
80	70	Novartis	0.20	0.1	50	80	70	75
70	60	Roche	0.10	0.05	55	70	60	65
60	50	Amgen	0.05	0.02	60	60	50	55

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	Close
100	90	Amgen	0.50	0.4	25	100	90	95
90	80	Boehringer-Ingelheim	0.40	0.3	30	90	80	85
80	70	Novartis	0.30	0.2	35	80	70	75
70	60	Roche	0.20	0.1	40	70	60	65
60	50	Amgen	0.10	0.05	45	60	50	55
50	40	Boehringer-Ingelheim	0.05	0.02	50	50	40	45
40	30	Novartis	0.02	0.01	55	40	30	35
30	20	Roche	0.01	0.00	60	30	20	25
20	10	Amgen	0.00	0.00	65	20	10	15
10	0	Boehringer-Ingelheim	0.00	0.00	70	10	0	5

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
IBM	110	100
AT&T	100	90
GE	90	80
Ford	80	70
Walt Disney	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boeing	50	40
McDonald's	40	30
Wal-Mart	30	20
Target	20	10

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Merck	150	140
Johnson & Johnson	140	130
Pfizer	130	120
Roche	120	110
Schering-Plough	110	100
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

### NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
Amgen	100	90
Boehringer-Ingelheim	90	80
Novartis	80	70
Roche	70	60
Amgen	60	50
Boehringer-Ingelheim	50	40
Novartis	40	30
Roche	30	20
Amgen	20	10
Boehringer-Ingelheim	10	0

## U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

### Grains

Contract	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01

### Food

Contract	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE (NYMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
SUGAR (NYMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
COCOA (NYMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01

### Metals

Contract	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
ALUMINUM (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
ZINC (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01

### Livestock

Contract	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BATTLE (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
FEDERAL CATTLE (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
HOGS (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01

### Currency Options

Contract	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
SEATTLE EXCHANGE	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
NEW YORK EXCHANGE	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01

### Financial

Contract	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY (CBT)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
U.S. TREASURY (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
U.S. TREASURY (NYMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01

### Stock Indices

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP 500 INDEX (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
DOW JONES INDEX (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
NASDAQ INDEX (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01

### Commodity Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MOODY'S COMMODITY INDEX	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
RUSSIAN COMMODITY INDEX	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
RUSSIAN COMMODITY INDEX	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01

### Market Data

Market	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COMEX	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
NYMEX	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
COMEX	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01

### Market Data

Market	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COMEX	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
NYMEX	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
COMEX	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01

### Market Data

Market	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COMEX	1.15	1.1		

Record European Sales Aid VW Net

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen AG said Wednesday that its earnings in the first half rose 2 percent from a year earlier, to 310 million Deutsche marks (\$166 million), as its sales in Europe rose to a record.

The automaker, the European sales leader, also predicted that its earnings for all of 1988 would be in line with 1987 results, when it posted group net profit of 598 million DM.

WV said investment in the half continued at a high level and was covered by an improved cash flow which rose 13.8 percent, to 2.37 billion DM.

Hachette Plans to Purchase Stake in Spanish Publisher

PARIS — Hachette SA, the world's fourth-largest communications company, will continue its expansion abroad by purchasing a majority stake in Salvat, a Spanish publishing house, for about 350 million francs (\$55.2 million).

ABB Posts \$260 Million First-Half Profit

STOCKHOLM — Asea Brown Boveri, the Swedish-Swiss engineering and electronics giant, said Wednesday that net profit in the first half of 1988 totaled \$260 million.

The results were generally in line with analysts' expectations. ABB was formed through the merger of Europe's two biggest heavy engineering concerns, Asea AB of Sweden and BBC Brown Boveri & Compagnie of Switzerland. The merger into a company with 180,000 employees took effect Jan. 1.

ABB's first-half results had been awaited by analysts as the first real indication of how the merger was proceeding.

SOLEX: Demise of a Contraction

(Continued from first finance page) The student 1960s, when to ride on, according to the French daily Le Monde, was considered rather pure, rather poetic and rather disconnected from the cares of the 20th century.

"It has been very useful and well used," he said of the Solex. "It sold in 40 countries, particularly Africa and nearly all of Europe."

Volvo's Chief Executive Predicts Growth in Demand for Autos Will Stall

GOTEBOURG, Sweden — Volvo AB's chief executive, Petr G. Gyllenhammar, said that he sees world demand for cars leveling off or even declining soon. But he added that diversification would help his company ride out such a downturn.

"The world car market has been so exceptionally strong for several consecutive years now that we are bound to have a leveling off, if not a decline," he said Tuesday.

Mr. Gyllenhammar said a restructuring program over the past five years, during which time Volvo's truck, food, aerospace and other subsidiaries had been built up to account for more than 40 percent of earnings, had made the company relatively immune to fluctuations in the car industry.

Noting that the most dramatic recent development for Volvo has been growth in truck sales, he said the company would continue to increase capacity slowly and switch emphasis to heavier trucks.

He said he saw great potential in Volvo's acquisition earlier this year of Britain's Leyland Bus Group Ltd.

NIGERIA: \$800 Million Plant Only First Step in Refining Oil Industry

(Continued from first finance page) three suppliers of gas, Royal Dutch-Shell Group and two other state-run companies, Elf Aquitaine of France and Agip SpA of Italy.

Of Nigeria's diversification projects, the liquefied natural gas plant has the highest priority.

A plant to produce the liquefied gas, to be about 35 miles (56 kilometers) from Port Harcourt, at the mouth of the Bonny River, would be black Africa's largest construction project of the early 1990s.

Nigeria's natural gas reserves are estimated at 100 trillion cubic feet (2.83 trillion cubic meters). Most of the gas, which comes to the surface dissolved in the oil, is burned now because it is too expensive to transport and process.

The plant would have enough capacity to produce 4.6 million tons (4.1 metric tons) of liquefied natural gas a year.

The state oil company would have 60 percent equity, and minority shares would be held by the

their sources of supply. West Germany, for example, has restricted gas imports from the Soviet Union to 30 percent of West German consumption.

But financing for Nigerian projects is often difficult. Lagos has the largest foreign debt in Africa, about \$27 billion, and this year's debt service of \$6 billion is roughly equal to oil earnings.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) August 31, 1988

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their symbols, and their current values and changes. Includes sections for 'Other Funds' and 'OFFSHORE PORTFOLIOS (OP)'.



# Wednesdays AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+
137	134	ABN	1.10 11	137	134	135	+

**DUNHILL International**  
20  
London, Paris, New York

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED TOBACCO HOUSE IN THE WORLD

### Carnival Expands Offer For Cruise Lines Stake

MIAMI — Carnival Cruise Lines Inc. said Wednesday that it had tentatively agreed to pay about \$500 million for 70 percent of Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines and Admiral Cruise Lines, which have agreed to merge.

On Aug. 17, Carnival announced plans to acquire 56 percent of the merged lines from Gotas-Larsen Shipping Corp. for about \$260 million.

Carnival, the biggest and most profitable of the Caribbean cruise lines, said Wednesday that it had now agreed to pay Gotas-Larsen \$275 million for all of its interest in the lines. Carnival will also purchase interests held by I.M. Skengen A/S, Johnson Line AB, and Effoandland Steamship Co., it said.

Carnival Cruise said the sellers had given notice of the sale to the other owner of the two lines, Anders Wilhelmsen & Co., giving it a chance to exercise its right of first refusal to the interests.

A spokesman said the amount to be paid is subject to several undisclosed adjustments, the merger of Royal Caribbean and Admiral is subject to Norwegian government approval.

### The Daily Source for International Investors.

**Herald Tribune**

### Floating-Rate Notes

Aug 31

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Bank of America	7 1/2%	11/15/88	102 1/2	103 1/2
Bank of America	7 1/2%	11/15/88	102 1/2	103 1/2
Bank of America	7 1/2%	11/15/88	102 1/2	103 1/2
Bank of America	7 1/2%	11/15/88	102 1/2	103 1/2
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Bank of America	7 1/2%	11/15/88	102 1/2	103 1/2
Bank of America	7 1/2%	11/15/88	102 1/2	103 1/2
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Bank of America	7 1/2%	11/15/88	102 1/2	103 1/2
Bank of America	7 1/2%	11/15/88	102 1/2	103 1/2
Bank of America	7 1/2%	11/15/88	102 1/2	103 1/2
Bank of America	7 1/2%	11/15/88	102 1/2	103 1/2
Bank of America	7 1/2%	11/15/88	102 1/2	103 1/2
Bank of America	7 1/2%	11/15/88	102 1/2	103 1/2
Bank of America	7 1/2%	11/15/88	102 1/2	103 1/2

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DOLLAR: Yen Slides on Japanese Rate Statements

(Continued from Page 1) ing well by focusing on a booming domestic market. Last week, a number of European central banks, including West Germany's Bundesbank and the Bank of England, increased key rates. The U.S. Federal Reserve Board raised its discount rate from 6 percent to 6.5 percent on Aug. 9, its first change in almost a year.

The United States and the European nations were seeking to counter inflationary pressures by discouraging borrowing and thus slowing their economies. "At least for the short term it's a pretty sure bet that you're going to do pretty well if you're short (selling) the yen," said Terri Reid of Harris Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currencies, Bid, Ask, and Source/Reuters. Includes Deutsche mark, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, and French franc.

predictions about the yen's immediate course. The dollar's strength against the yen started overnight after reports resurfaced in Tokyo that Japan may impose a 26 percent tax on profits from some stock transactions, dealers said.

Japan's Exim Bank Wants to Become an Investor Abroad

TOKYO — The Export-Import Bank of Japan plans to ask the government for permission to invest directly in private foreign projects, bank officials said. The president, Takashi Tanaka, told reporters this week that the state-owned trade finance bank wanted to make untied loans to creditworthy private bodies, according to a bank official. Loans are considered untied when they are not conditioned on the purchase of goods or services from the country granting the credit.

"There are cases where Japanese companies won't invest in a project mainly because of political instability in the country," the official said. "With the direct participation of a public body, joint ventures in developing countries would start up more smoothly." The Exim Bank's "moves towards taking on project risks could lead to more commercial bank risk-sharing," said Masumitsu Yoshimura, general manager at Nishio Iwai Corp.'s international finance division. "Participation by a wider range of risk-takers in a project could ease its start by lightening the burdens on each party."

A financier at another trading house said that direct participation by the Exim Bank will be a "propelling force for Japanese investors," due to expansion in the size of new projects to an average of over \$100 million, and to the growing need for outside financiers to buy equity. "Companies recently have become more interested in projects which are comparatively small but profitable and which boost debtor

NatWest Revives Plan For Stock Issue in Tokyo

LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC, the biggest commercial bank in Britain, said Wednesday it plans to sell £100 million (\$169 million) of stock in Japan and has applied for a listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The company had planned a Tokyo stock listing last autumn, but it delayed its plans because of the global stock market collapse in October. At that time it had planned to issue 15 million shares, but its stock price has fallen and it now is setting a 20 million share sale. NatWest stock closed at 530 pence Wednesday on the London Stock Exchange. When the bank announced its offer last year, the price was 718 pence.

"Our actions will give us access to the world's largest equity markets and allow 24-hour trading in the bank's shares," said Lord Boardman, the NatWest chairman. "NatWest's listing application is subject to Japanese Finance Ministry approval. It is listed in London, Dusseldorf and New York. The exact terms of the stock issue have not yet been set."

Japan Turns to Stock-Index Futures

Participants Dismiss Fears of Market Volatility U.S.-Style

TOKYO — The two major Japanese stock exchanges are to start trading in stock-index futures on Saturday, and many participants feel that the market volatility linked to program trading in the United States will not become a major problem here. The Tokyo Stock Exchange will start trading in Tokyo Stock Price Index, or TOPIX, futures. The Osaka Stock Exchange will start trading the Nikkei-225 average index. Brokers said optimism prevailed ahead of the launch in Japan, although some expressed reservations about the contracts. Index futures were introduced in the United States in 1982 and have become fixtures in other markets, including London and Sydney.

"We are planning to use futures as much as possible," said Toshiki Igarashi, chief fund manager for international investment at the Long-Term Credit Bank. "With such insurance, we might feel easier or even if a big decline came again." But some global fund managers said they wonder if futures are necessary for Japan. "We can hedge our market's risk by shifting to other countries," said Hitoshi Yamamoto, president of Morgan Grenfell International Asset Management. "So, for a while we will be just a careful watcher until we are convinced futures are indispensable." Some stock brokers said they fear trading in futures will disturb cash trade. They said the danger would arise every three months as settlement dates approach, or when additional margin was requested. Yukio Itagaki, director at Kokusai Investment Trust Management, said that in the long term, futures underwriting stocks may interact to make trading ranges narrower than in a single, speculative market. "However, once the futures index declines at a big discount," he said, "the actual stock market cannot help following downward."

Mr. Murakami of Nikko Securities said the Japanese market will not easily fall prey to program trading. In Wall Street all small orders are traded by a computer system and only large amount orders are done by the specialists," he said, 80 percent of listed stocks are still traded by floor traders and only 20 percent by computer systems."

Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. 700 stocks listed in a grid format.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Includes companies like AIG, AXP, and others.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Includes companies like Ford, GM, and others.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Includes companies like IBM, Microsoft, and others.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Includes companies like AT&T, Amgen, and others.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Includes companies like Boeing, Caterpillar, and others.

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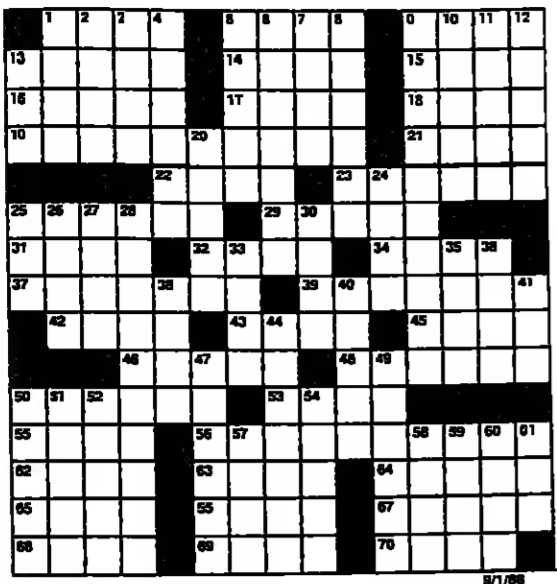
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**ACROSS**

1 Goggles  
5 Take—view (be leery)  
9 Duffer's nemesis  
13 Quit  
14 Cholera  
15 Bandlestiff  
16 Spent  
17 Dec. 24 and 31  
18 Black, in poetry  
19 Rock group  
21 A la—  
22 L.A. gridder  
23 Emulates Falstaff  
25 Giroux or Greeley  
29 Of a bygone era  
31 Tureen  
32 Part of T.M.C.  
34 Actor Talmiroff  
37 Taken out  
39 Mali neighbor  
42 Withered  
43 Famed garden  
45 Weird  
46 Idaho  
48 Tries  
50 Abate  
53 Standard

**DOWN**

1 Broker's order  
2 Colombian city  
3 D—dog  
4 Tree: Comb. form  
5 Nautical location  
6 Quaint element  
7 —a Song  
8 Synchronized  
9 Rock group  
10 Automation  
11 Dwellings  
12 Dixie dishes  
13 —Calloway  
20 "Comedy of Errors," e.g.  
24 Signify  
25 Actor Byrnes  
26 "—Irae," ancient hymn  
27 Cartographer's dot  
28 Rock group  
29 —majestic  
30 —Arabian gulf  
35 Translation for Ovid's "obitineo"  
36 Night add-on  
38 Cast header  
40 Kind of blank  
41 Belgian-French river  
44 Indicated  
47 Catch with a net  
49 See 55 Across  
50 Part of L.C.D.  
51 Ford or Pyle  
52 Advance  
54 "Golden Boy" playwright  
57 Football's Graham  
58 Knowledge  
59 Egg on  
60 Organic compound  
61 Posed

PEANUTS



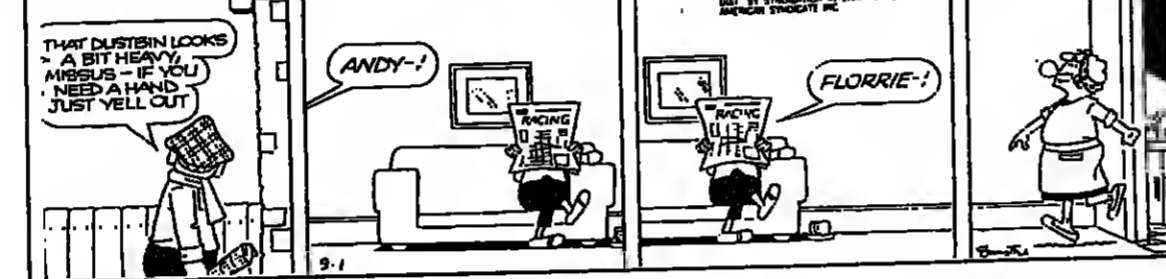
BLONDIE



BETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOPNY  
CUSTO  
FLUFEM  
GETULL

Answer here:  TO

Yesterday's Jumble: BYLAN MADLY CHERUB FLORAL  
Answer: What they thought it was when the wimp tried to act like a wolf—a "HOWL."

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Aburba	21	10	Seoul	22	10
Amsterdam	22	12	Singapore	27	18
Antwerp	22	12	Tokyo	27	18
Bari	22	12			
Berlin	22	12			
Bombay	27	18			
Buenos Aires	22	12			
Calcutta	27	18			
Canton	27	18			
Chongqing	27	18			
Cebu	27	18			
Colon	27	18			
Hankow	27	18			
Hong Kong	27	18			
Kobe	27	18			
London	22	12			
Lyons	22	12			
Manila	27	18			
Medan	27	18			
Osaka	27	18			
Shanghai	27	18			
Singapore	27	18			
Taipei	27	18			
Tientsin	27	18			
Yokohama	27	18			

MIDDLE EAST

Aburba	21	10	Seoul	22	10
Amsterdam	22	12	Singapore	27	18
Antwerp	22	12	Tokyo	27	18

OCEANIA

Aburba	21	10	Seoul	22	10
Amsterdam	22	12	Singapore	27	18
Antwerp	22	12	Tokyo	27	18

World Stock Markets

Amsterdam	Class Prev.	Change	London	Class Prev.	Change
ABN Bank	11.80	+0.10	AA Cons 5	100.00	-0.25
ACP Holdings	11.80	+0.10	Allied Lyons	100.00	-0.25
Aegon	11.80	+0.10	Amalgamated	100.00	-0.25
Alcoa	11.80	+0.10	Anglo Saxon	100.00	-0.25
Alkerm	11.80	+0.10	Asahi	100.00	-0.25
Amco	11.80	+0.10	Asahi	100.00	-0.25
Amstar	11.80	+0.10	Asahi	100.00	-0.25
Amtrak	11.80	+0.10	Asahi	100.00	-0.25
Amul	11.80	+0.10	Asahi	100.00	-0.25
Amstar	11.80	+0.10	Asahi	100.00	-0.25
Amstar	11.80	+0.10	Asahi	100.00	-0.25

BOOKS

ACQUIRED TRAITS: Memoirs of a Geneticist From the Soviet Union

By Raissa L. Berg. Translated from the Russian by David Lowe. 483 pages. \$22.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Valery N. Soyfer

DURING the 1960s in the popular Soviet science magazine Knowledge Is Strength, articles by one Raissa Berg were published. They attracted general attention. For years genetics as science had been hampered in the Soviet Union. Suddenly, in her articles, the laws of genetics—for decades hidden from the public view and damned as "the mercenary whore of imperialism"—came to life. The pieces were written in a mischievous, allegorical form, stirring the imagination. They had naughty titles, like "What's the Difference Between a Cat and a Dog?" and "Why Does the Hen Not Suffer From Jealousy?"

Abruptly, however, the name of the author, who had so caught the fancy of her readers, disappeared from Soviet journalism. Berg had signed letters in support of the exiled poet Joseph Brodsky. She had petitioned the government to reject capital punishment. She was compelled to emigrate to the United States.

In 1983 she published a book of memoirs with a Russian-language publisher in New York. The English version now appears, with four chapters that were not in the Russian version.

Berg is a gifted storyteller with a long memory. She was born before the 1917 revolution in comfortable circumstances. Her family lived in a Moscow apartment house that had "electricity, and gas at a time when they were rare. There was a liveried doorman at the elevator."

Her father was the scientist Lev Berg, who had acquired an international reputation for his book "Nomenogenesis" in which he proposed a neo-Darwinian theory of evolution. From childhood, she was surrounded by the intellectual elite. She studied under the best biologists and worked with N.I. Vavilov, the director of the Academy of Sciences Institute of Genetics, and with Hermann J. Muller, the American geneticist who won the Nobel Prize. Berg writes with great sympathy of her teachers and scientific colleagues, as well as her more artistic friends. All came to live in terrible

BOOKS

conditions under Stalin, and some were not able to save their lives.

After finishing at Leningrad State University, Berg began research at a time when power in Soviet biology was captured by T.D. Lyсенko, who literally exterminated genetics as a field of scientific endeavor. Indeed, the most interesting chapters in this book describe the elimination of talented scholars from organized science and the phenomenon of former colleagues, under fear of political victimization, trying to hide their own contributions. This oppressive environment reared scientists, collaborators and enemies of science, who cultivated these "acquired traits" with visible satisfaction. "Fear and power, greatly facilitate inflammation of the brain," writes Berg.

There are many portraits here of persons whose names are familiar throughout the Soviet scientific establishment. From commonplace words and situations, the author shapes striking images. She writes of persons with close contact with Stalin (e.g. G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy who developed the so-called "Lenin Plan for the Electrification of Russia") and of Lyсенko's henchmen. Thanks to her recollections, the real life of Russian intellectuals in the '30s and '40s, a life that is poorly known to present-day Russians, may come to many readers in the West, is reconstructed in print.

"Acquired Traits" is the Soviet scientific intelligentsia. The book is given special value by the fact that it was written by a woman, who brought up children and often spent her working time in search of bread. She describes a laboratory competing with men and living conditions— from communal apartments to the elegant dachas of academicians— are skillfully written and will be especially interesting to American readers. There are fascinating anecdotes, full of the necessary facts that, like a searchlight, can illuminate an era. Consider this one:

A prestigious writer managed to obtain a bottle of hair tonic from the West. "That very evening," military officers appeared at his apartment. But instead of a mansion whose windows were completely curtained over, they found the unfortunate man in the bathroom and left him there alone. To a moment, a short, bald, ruddy man appeared in an unbuttoned shirt without a jacket, with general's stripes on his uniform trousers, and dead drunk. With a thick tongue he said that he had heard about the hair tonic. He wanted a bottle of it.

"And who are you?" the writer asked. "I am Stalin's son." "Do you mean to tell me that your father can't order hair tonic from abroad for you?" "And did you ever hear of my father ordering hair tonic from abroad for anyone?" "Next day the bottle of hair tonic passed into the possession of the offspring who was objected by his papa. Stalin's son expressed his gratitude most lavishly. The writer received from him as a gift a Tautonic sword that had once embellished a museum, and Goebbel's short-haired purebred bitch."

Valery N. Soyfer, the author of several books on genetics and the history of science, is a professor at Ohio State University. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BABAR	WHEW	HAM
OHARA	AIRES	ALI
MERRY	ANDREW	NON
BAGASSE	SPANDEX	
EDEN	ISM	STAY
GDT	OFFSTAGE	
ELDER	ARLO	ENID
PIA	BAGGERS	DNA
CAMPS	DRAW	ADYSM
CAPUCHIN	SPA	
ERLE	SAL	NAHA
FOREARM	DANGLER	
ADD	WEARY	WILLIE
GIA	STRAY	LEONE
TREN	OLGA	ESTER

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE American Contract Bridge League's Spring Nationals ended in Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 7 with a victory for one of the country's greatest partnerships in the Life Master Pairs, Marty Bergen and Larry Cohen of Little Falls, New Jersey, who won a string of major titles in the years 1983 to 1985, led into the final session and held on to win by almost two boards.

An inspired play by Bergen on the diagramed deal contributed to the Life Master Pairs result. He landed in six hearts, after a sequence that included not only a splinter jump to four clubs but also a jump to

five hearts asking for a continuation with heart strength.

West led the club king, and East should have encouraged a continuation, forcing dummy to ruff. That would have safeguarded East's potential trump trick.

But West shifted to a diamond, and dummy's ace collected the singleton king. South led the queen, tempting East to ruff, but he refused to compromise his potential trick.

Bergen led the heart queen and continued with a low heart. East played low, and South thought carefully. East had begun with a singleton diamond and had not wanted to ruff. With these clues, Bergen

took the deep finesse and was relieved to find that he had made the slam.

WEST  
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ 3 2  
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

EAST  
♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ 3 2  
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

SOUTH (D)  
♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ 3 2  
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

East and West were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
South West North East  
1♣ Pass 1♥ Pass  
2♣ Pass 2♦ Pass  
3♣ Pass 3♥ Pass  
4♣ Pass 4♥ Pass  
5♣ Pass 5♥ Pass  
6♣ Pass 6♥ Pass  
7♣ Pass 7♥ Pass

JP Kival SA

SPORTS

The Real Action Is Close to Home

By Sally Jenkins
WASHINGTON — College football is always about geography...

Classic. There are just five starters back on offense, but one is quarterback Steve Taylor...

starters and 34 of 44 players returning for Coach Larry Smith's second season...



University of Nebraska players, at a practice at the Meadowlands in New Jersey before last weekend's season-opener against Texas A&M.

SCOREBOARD

TENNIS
U.S. Open: First Round Results
MEN
Milan Perinacchi, U.S., def. Thomas Muster, Austria, 7-6 (7), 6-2, 3-6, 6-1.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL PREVIEW

young ones. Good linebacking helps, in the form of all-America Broderick Thomas.

BASEBALL

Tuesday's Line Scores
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Detroit 8 10 000-1 7 2
Chicago 9 000 10-4 12 1

doesn't suffice them. Quarterback Rodney Williams can pass when he has to, and the defense is universally respected.

against Miami and Clemson, nothing should prevent them from being No. 1 at the end of the season.

nimble quarterback Tony Rice and converted tailback in Ricky Waters replacing Heisman winner Tim Brown at flankerback.

BASEBALL

CHICAGO—Signed Jerry Hairston, outfielder-debated infielder. Purchased the contract of Cory Lidle...

BASEBALL

Stewart outduelled Clemens, and Glenn Hubbard squeezed home a run in the sixth inning Tuesday night...

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the Boston Red Sox into first place in the American League East.

BASEBALL



After a wild pitch, Philadelphia's David Palmer took the peg from Lance Parrish and nailed Brett Butler.

Graf, Evert and Agassi Advance to 2d Round

NEW YORK — Steffi Graf, trying to complete the first Grand Slam sweep in 18 years, made a believe out of Elizabeth Minter on Wednesday.

BASEBALL

PHILADELPHIA—Re-signed Mark Kocik, running back, and Jonathan Dumitriu, offensive end.

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BASEBALL

PHILADELPHIA—Re-signed Mark Kocik, running back, and Jonathan Dumitriu, offensive end.

Stewart Beats Clemens and Red Sox, 1-0

OAKLAND, California — Against Dave Stewart, even Roger Clemens was not enough to push the Boston Red Sox into first place in the American League East.

Giants Cautious About Status Of Suspended All-Pro Taylor

WASHINGTON — Lawrence Taylor, the all-pro linebacker suspended 30 days this week for violating the National Football League's substance abuse policy...

Arbiter Rules Collusion In 2d Free-Agent Case

NEW YORK — Baseball teams conspired against signing free agents after the 1986 season, an arbitrator ruled Wednesday.

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ART BUCHWALD

The TV Zapper Is King

WASHINGTON — The networks are terribly worried about losing their audiences these days. Between the writers' strikes, cable television, VCR machines and independent programming, the American people are having an entertainment orgy and driving the television moguls up the wall.



Buchwald

Probably what affects TV more than anything else is the remote control clicker which has put all programming decisions into the hands of the viewer. Before its arrival, most people, particularly men, were too lazy to get out of their chairs or beds to alter the channel. Sometimes the set stayed on the same station for weeks. But this has all changed since some geniuses invented the remote-control device which makes it possible for every man, woman and child in this country to zap any show off the air.

The greatest remote artist I know is Frederick Steinmetz, who has tuned out more commercials and sitcom comedies than any zapper within the continental United States.

His living room wall is covered with 500 different TV remote-control models which were handcrafted by a Japanese Sony dealer in Osaka, New Jersey.

Fred showed me the calluses he has developed over the years from clicking programs.

How does he operate? For starters, he practices on the morning shows.

"I usually begin by zapping Bryant Gumbel and Jane Pauley off the face of the earth."

Prince Live on Europe TV

ROME — Prince's "Loveless" concert in Dortmund Sept. 9 will be televised live throughout Europe and in many other countries, possibly including the Soviet Union, organizers announced. The concert will also be shown in South Korea. It will not be broadcast in the United States, Canada, Japan and Australia because Prince will be touring those countries in the next six months.

"Any particular reason?" I asked. He tried to reassure me. "It's nothing personal — it's just that I don't like Willard Scott wishing 100-year-old people Happy Birthday. When I tune out the 'Today' show, I try to catch 30 seconds of 'Good Morning America,' and from there it's just an easy click to the 'CBS Morning Show.'"

"Do you watch the 'Morning Show' for very long?"

"That would be a waste," he responded. "I switch it off as soon as the commercials come on. By then my fingers are limbered up, and I can start working on the cable stations. They really are the pits in the morning, although sometimes I get lucky and hit an old 'I Love Lucy' or 'Barney Miller' segment."

"When you find something like that, do you stay with it?"

"Why would I want to stick with one show when I have 26 channels to choose from? The reason I became a zapper in the first place was because no matter what program I had on, I was always sure that the grass was greener on the next channel. Once you start clicking, you have to keep doing it to assure yourself that you are not missing anything. Let me give you an example. It's 6:30 P.M., so I tune into Dan Rather and the evening news. Okay, so he starts talking about Butch Good night. Now I click over to Brokaw. He's doing an exclusive interview with Lloyd Bentsen. I say to Brokaw, 'I'm sending you to the ozone.'"

"So that leaves Jennings on ABC as your only hope?"

"Are you kidding? I have CNN, C-Span and ESPN for my news."

"ESPN is not news," I said. "It's all sports."

"Correct. And if they're showing Oklahoma playing a 1967 football game against Texas, I'm going to zap Jennings even if he makes me 'Person of the Week.' What you have to understand is that we zappers are in charge of programming now, and they can no longer make us watch anything we don't want."

"You play mugh, Steinmetz."

"Somebody has to make the life-and-death decisions in TV programming and I'd rather it be me than Larry Tisch."

Dr. Billy Taylor: Mixing Creativity With Reliability

By Mike Zwerin

NEW YORK — Dr. Billy Taylor is so busy he learned how to save time by running through the first set in his mind on the way to the gig, so that by the time he got there it was psychologically already the second set.

It's hard to imagine how such commutational trompe l'oeuil would provide enough keyboard and improvisational chops to compensate for all the time spent on myriad related endeavors. Somehow, though, he manages not in short-change any of them and appears anything but frantic about getting everything done. To call him "multi-talented" would be an understatement, to describe his career as "versatile" inadequate. "Unique" might do.

He has visited the Soviet Union both as a pianist and as one of five American members of an international commission of composers and educators formed by the American Council of Learned Societies together with the Union of Soviet Composers. He has been consultant to the American delegation to UNESCO, produced concerts for IBM, served on the board of directors of the Rockefeller Foundation and ASCAP, and was vice president of the National Association of Recording Arts and Sciences.

Founder and president of Jazzmobile, an outreach organization that brings jazz to disadvantaged neighborhoods, he has been awarded the keys to six major North American cities. More than any single musician, he helped open the electronic media to what little jazz they now emit — his National Public Radio programs "Taylor Made Fiano" and "Jazz Alive" won Peabody Awards, and he won an Emmy for his appearance on CBS's "Sunday Morning." He has written articles for the Saturday Review of Literature and Esquire and a book about the history of jazz piano. His voice has spoken in commercials for such products as Budweiser beer and McDonald's. His discography lists 35 albums under his own name. He is also teaching Lester Young, Charlie Parker, Miles Davis, Slim Gaillard and just about everyone who ever played in the club described as "The Jazz Corner of the World," he established the record for the longest continuous run at Birdland.

That is a mere digest of Taylor's biography. One question is whether it can be called eclectic or schizophrenic. If it is true, as some believe, that to play jazz honestly you must be an outlaw, there are other questions to be posed. "Outlaw" does not imply breaking any legal or ethical laws. But jazz, it should be, protest music on some level. All great improvisers break musical laws. The necessary balance of individualism and group interaction is a model for an idealistic social system rarely if ever achieved on a political level. How can you protest any facet of the status quo when you contribute to and are beholden to it? These are questions raised with regard to Billy Taylor, and he raises them himself.

"I used to feel funny about being so closely related to the establishment," he says. "I was on many committees for many years, I banged on a lot of tables and people patted me on the head and I got nowhere. In 1958, I was invited by the Musical Educators National Conference to speak on the advisability of using jazz in an educational context. I had previously attended a seminar in Yale during which we had designed an entire curriculum. I told them they were losing students and risked losing their own jobs because they would not teach American classical music. They said, 'Don't call us, we'll call you.' This was part of the negativity I took into the National Council for the Arts."

Taylor was the second jazz musician, after Duke Ellington, to be appointed to the National Council, which decides which arts get how much subsidy money in the United States. He had defended the thesis "Jazz as America's Classical Music" for his doctorate. He felt strongly about it, he knew he was one of the few who knew the music from the inside and who could also present a lucid case. "During the six years in the '70s that I served on the National Council, the subsidies allotted to jazz increased from \$50,000 a year to over \$1 million. I realized I could after all make a difference."

Born in 1921 in Greenville, North Carolina, Taylor is a sociology major at Virginia State College before coming to New York, where he immediately attracted the attention of Art Tatum, Teddy Wilson, Billy Kyle and other of "my models" who helped him get work in such clubs as Cafe Society, Hickory House and London House. He



Billy Taylor: From house pianist at Birdland to international musical statesman.

was a fluid and imaginative two-handed pianist player, he had a radiant smile, and showing up on time and sober made him swing none the less.

Taylor was free-lancing around New York when he got a long distance call from the pianist Al Haig, who said he was supposed to open with Charlie Parker and Springs at Birdland that night but would be late. "Can you cover for me?" he asked. Haig was not specific about whether he meant just the rehearsal. To be sure, Taylor struck around and when Haig was still not there he played the opening night as well. The following night he stayed home until the manager called to say Haig was still nowhere to be found. Taylor jumped into a taxi and ended up playing the rest of the week. Two weeks later, Bud Powell did not appear for an engagement and the manager called Taylor to fill in again. The manager said he couldn't be bothered with people who didn't show up, so Taylor became house pianist for close to two years.

Taylor has a soothing voice, is a clear enunciator and knows about the importance of combining honesty with communication. He started a 12-year run as host of a jazz program on the New York radio station WNEW, playing, for example, ballads by John Coltrane. When National Public Radio polled its member stations to ask what they could do from Washington that could not be done locally, one common response was "produce a jazz program" and Taylor was just the man for the job. His weekly 90-minute show called "Jazz Alive" recorded musicians in con-

Taylor's theory is that "people playing before an audience usually play differently from their recordings. The spirit can be much more exciting. A lot of guys told me how much that exposure meant in terms of future jobs."

He has participated in three State Department tours, been guest artist at the White House three times and has been appointed artist in residence by Notre Dame and other universities. He has six honorary university degrees. The conductor Maurice Abravanel, a fellow member of the National Council of the Arts, commissioned Taylor to write a piece for his Utah Symphony Orchestra (the program read "Mahler, Bartok, Taylor") and this year Taylor received a \$20,000 "Jazz Master" award from the same council he once served on.

Spending so much time close to big money, some of it is bound to rub off. Officials who control the culture business are more likely to relate to someone with a doctorate who shows up on time. A reliable creator, the best of both worlds. There are other examples of creative people who know how to play the power game — though not always with so much diversity. More power to them. But there are also unworshiped people who know how to play this game — and many worthies who lose out because they cannot play it.

In the case at hand, I suppose it comes down to this — we should be grateful that the image and worldly interests of our music are being so well defended by someone who was once house pianist at Birdland.

PEOPLE

Last Emperor's Widow Says Film Distorts Facts

The widow of Pu Yi, China's last emperor, says Bernardo Bertolucci's "The Last Emperor" distorted the truth to appeal to Western tastes. "Some parts of the film do not correspond with reality," Li Shuxian, 63, told Agence France-Press. She was married to Pu Yi from 1962 until his death in 1967. She disliked some of the scenes of Pu Yi with his first wife and concubine. "In that era, even concubines' daughters, when they entered their husbands' families, put themselves first at the service of their mothers-in-law," she said.

Sir Peter Hall is fulfilling a long-held ambition by staging Shakespeare in the 2,300-year-old amphitheater of Epidauron in southern Greece. British National Theatre will present "The Winter's Tale," "Cymbeline" and "The Tempest" over the weekend. The Epidauron performances mark the end of Hall's 15 years as the National Theatre's director. In December, he will start to direct his own small theater company.

Bruce Springsteen's wife, Janianne Phillips, 28, filed for divorce from the rock superstar, claiming "irreconcilable differences." They were married in 1985. Rumors began this spring that the couple had separated. During this summer concert tour, Springsteen, 38, has been linked with Patti Scialfa, 36, his E Street Band's backup singer.

Stanley Kramer has been signed to produce and direct a movie about the life of Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's outlawed Solidarity union. The screenplay for the movie, "Poland's Hope," was written by Daniel Taradash, who won an Oscar in 1953 for "Here Comes Eternity." The script is based on lengthy meetings with Walesa in Poland.

John Denver, who is negotiating with the Soviet Union about a possible spaceflight ride, is getting an astronaut-like physical examination at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. The singer said he is not the only well-known American who wants to make the possible space trip and said U.S. State Department officials have posed no objections. "Let me be clear, I would give my guitar to go into space," he said.

PERSONAL MESSAGES

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